The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,031.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Colombo	7
„ Vingorla	30	„ Galle	8
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore ... Sept.	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Telichérry	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopaulpore	17
„ Cochin	4	„ False Point	18
„ Aleppey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	26
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	29
			Oct.
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	1
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,800 tons, (daily expected from London), will be DESPATCHED about 10th PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. The rates of Passage are as follows :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
to Liverpool	50
2nd Class „	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class........£13 | Second Class........£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,012 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-20 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pictures, Clocks, Vases, Piano, Carriage, Horse and Harness, a quantity of best Wine and Spirit, at Bungalow No. 21, situated at Love Lane, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., being the property of Francis Turner, Esq., changing his residence.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view from 25th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

70 Logs of Tasmanian Sandalwood

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolcadur Budroodeen—

301 Ash Oars of different sizes

An invoice fresh Oilmanstores by the well-known makers Crosse and Blackwell, just landed per Haddington, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Essence of Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystallized Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Muscatels, Currants, Potted Meat, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom, Macaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Welts and Irish Bacons, Chedder and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

Bombay, 21st August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS just unpacked.

A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their efficiency are most satisfactory.

It is the only Filter that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20,	purifies in 24 hours	10 to 15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28,	„ „	17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38,	„ „	25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with order.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, and CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO RANGOON.

FINE Ship CONNEMARA, 1,300 tons, will leave this on the 25th instant. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS are now being BOOKED between BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD as usual. The Up Mail leaves Ahmedabad at 6 a.m. and arrives at Bombay at 10-3 p.m. Passengers by Down Mail will for a few days halt during the night at Neriad and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-30 the following morning. Horses, Carriages and Goods Traffic will not during the next ten days or until further notice be conveyed north of Neriad.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

General Agents, Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Capital, 1,50,000 Dollars, in 1,500 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN BOMBAY for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Ships, to all parts of the world.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

DOG LOST.—A WHITE BULL TERRIER, brown muzzle, and dark spot over tail. Whoever will bring the same to Col. PENN, Colaba, shall be REWARDED.

19th August 1871.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—For SALE, a few HAMS of superior quality, just received per Overland Mail. Price 14 annas per lb.

T. HAMMOND.

BOOK-KEEPER.—The Advertiser is in want of a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER or GENERAL CLERK. Has had considerable experience in both capacities. Possesses excellent Testimonials as to character and efficiency. Would be glad to start with a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month.—Address JAMES A. McPHERSON, 38 Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—Mrs. S. CARROLL, Milliner and Dress-maker, in returning her grateful thanks to her Customers, begs to inform them that she has REMOVD from No. 1 to No. 26, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Treacher & Co., where she hopes to obtain a continuance of their favour.

Byculla, 19th August 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 614 of 1869.

GUNPUTRAO MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in House No. 60, situate at Lonar Chall Street, without the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDOORANG KERROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in House No. , situate in Candawady Lane, without the Fort ....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 3rd day of August, instant, in the above suit) will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Parell Village Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west partly by the property of Bhasker Cassinathjee and others and partly by the house of Juggonnath Doobs, on the north by the said Parell Village Road, and on the south by the road leading to Government Hill Bungalow, which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 83 and were hitherto and are at present in the occupation of the said Pandoorung Kerroba, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,894-8-6, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 118-4, for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 2,012-12-6, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment thereof by the said Defendant.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th August 1871.

GUNPUTRAO MOROBA, Plaintiff in person.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 6.

FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs 5.

HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. -12 to, credit, Rs. 30.

NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, as. 14 to, credit, Rs. 3-8

SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Re. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10.

TOOTH, with wired and indestructably cemented backs, from, each, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Rs. 8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTHING EQUALS

FOR EASE IN WRITING, AND COMFORT IN READING,

DE LA RUE & Co.'s

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED

SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON.

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ „ „ „ Overland.

PAPERS, with new square or oblong ENVELOPES. Box of 100.

5 quire packet. Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.			Envelopes Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
1 4	1 8	Amber, Cream, or Violet.	Sq.	1 6	1 8
			Ob.	1 2	1 4
		MOURNING.			
2 0	2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow border.	Sq.	2 0	2 4
			Ob.	1 12	2 0
2 4	2 8	Violet, with extra broad border.	Sq.	2 4	2 8
			Ob.	2 0	2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION On sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PNEUMOCLIMES, OR JEFFREY'S RESPIRATORS,

Of vital benefit in Chest Complaints. Their use counteracts the injurious effect of changes in the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere.

From Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS,

For the constant application of the Galvanic Current. For Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Lassitude, Nervous Debility, &c.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 33 each.

FLESH BRUSHES & RUBBERS.

A healthy skin—the first essential to Physical Well-being.

Hair Gloves for Dry Friction, per pair	Rs. 3 8
Hair Gloves for the Bath, each	„ 2 0
Hair Straps, ditto each	„ 3 8
Oxford Washing Pads, each	„ 0 12
Long Handled Flesh Brushes, each	Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, & Rs. 3.

RAIN GAUGES,

Of guaranteed accuracy, complete.

Rs. 12 each.

BIRD SKINNING INSTRUMENTS.

Per Case, Rs. 27.

D. S. KEMP and CO.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz. :—

1. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G-1482 of 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government Audit of the Accounts of the Bombay Municipality.

2. Letter from Government, No. 1145 of 1871, Financial Department, dated 31st July last, on the subject of the Government contribution towards the Police.

3. Letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1871, General Department, dated 31st July last, with reference to proposed alterations in the constitution of the Municipality.

4. Letter from Captain W. A. Baker, dated the 14th August 1871, giving notice of his intention to move—"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

After the above business is disposed of, F. Mathew, Esq., will move "that the Justices for the City of Bombay approve of and accept new direct road from Colaba to the Fort as shown by plan submitted in lieu of a Bridge over the Railway by the old narrow road where the Railway will cross to the Terminus sanctioned by Government on the Gun Carriage premises."

And J. A. Forbes, Esq., "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to explain why the Annual Report and Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the year ending 31st December 1870 have not yet been submitted to the Bench ; although clause 270 of the Municipal Act provides that such Report and Statement shall be printed and published before the 31st of March of each year."

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Town Hall, 16th August 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs (30) THIRTY per Share was declared, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 21st instant.

N.B.—Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per SHARE, out of the Profits realised during the half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS, at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 21st August 1871.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILLA, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per SHARE will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY next, the 24th August, 1871, to all Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Directors, A. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 a.m. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS, to be delivered on the 21st instant, are invited for WOODEN FANLIGHTS and CHUNAM PLASTERING for the New Secretariat.

Forms of Tender and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

None but Contractors known to this Office, or producing good Certificates, need apply.

J. H. E. HART, C.E., Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 18th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER, Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 5th day of August, instant, made by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, it was ordered that SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, be DISCHARGED under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on MONDAY, the 21st day of August 1871, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon, before the Sitting Judge, in Chambers of the High Court.—Dated this 5th day of August 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MILK CORDIAL.

JACKSON'S PATENT CONCENTRATED ESSENCE.

INVALUABLE to INVALIDS, TRAVELLERS, and SPORTSMEN.

PREPARED with the best DEVONSHIRE MILK and the purest of SPIRIT, and highly recommended for its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

Concentrated Essence of Rum and Milk, Brandy do., Irish Whiskey do., Scotch do. do., London Gin do. do., Plymouth do. do.—In Noggins compact for Travelling of the following sizes :—

oz.	oz.	oz.
7	14	28
As.	Rs.	Rs.
14	1-8	2-12

Rum and Milk, Brandy and do. } CORDIAL, Pints, at Rs. 1-8 each.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, APOLLO STREET.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly ditto
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam ditto
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

by appointment

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	26	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20	0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	0
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	4
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		

BADHAM and CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA, and EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, and EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank Draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20 „
Do. Old Pale Dry	28 „
CLARET	14 „
Do. Superior	26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24 „
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS, JUST LANDED

Ex "CALLIRRHOE" and "WHITE ADDER," in splendid condition.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE and COMPANY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and POONA.

KINLOCH'S VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21 ; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32 ; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS : D. S. KEMP & Co.

GILL and COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints ; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses : MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Quarts, Rs. 5-12 ; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOTICES.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING IN BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that they are prepared to arrange for MONTHLY TUNINGS, for not less than a period of six months, payable in advance.

Piano-Fortes generally deteriorate so rapidly from want of being inspected, cleaned out, and tuned at short intervals, that SOUNDY & Co. have instituted the MONTHLY TUNING and INSPECTING SYSTEM.

At first sight the expense may appear to be considerable, but in the end it will be found more economical, and decidedly more musical, than allowing Pianos to fall into uselessness from sheer neglect.

Six month's Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance. } Rs. 30.

Twelve months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance. } Rs. 50.

It is understood that a highly-experienced London Tuner is expressly engaged for this service.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	8
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	25

SOUNDY and CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	0
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Frere shares at Rs. 154. Other shares unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1[illegible],000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,550 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	465

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.4	p.e.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	191.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Brigby, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Todd, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st bat. 25th Foot, to join, from Bareilly

Harrison, Cornet, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Callian.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Hough, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 20.

Rogerson, Vet Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th August 1871.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last half-yearly Committee, on the 10th ultimo, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Surgeon F. Howard, M.D., Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Apothecary H. Clayton, Royal Artillery.
Sergeant J. Stokes, 2-25th R. A.
Cornet R. F. Trotter, 4th Hussars.
Lieutenant B. A. Combe, 21st Hussars.
Ensign H. E. Penton, 1st Bn. 11th Foot.
Ensign R. E. A. Jenkins, 1st Bn. 11th Foot.
Ensign T. W. Conran, 26th Foot.
Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th Foot.
Ensign A. R. Porter, 38th Foot.
Lieutenant W. B. Williams, 62nd Foot.
Ensign A. F. Barrow, 105th Foot.
Ensign W. Coles, 105th Foot.
Captain R. D. Anstruther, 106th Foot.
Ensign G. W. Deane, 106th Foot.
Sergeant G. B. Clifford, Commissariat Dept.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 1, dated the 1st August 1871, is published for information:—

"With reference to your letter, No. 1427E, dated the 15th ultimo, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel granted under Lord Cranborne's despatch, referred to in para. 60 of the G. G. O. No. 808, of 26th September 1866, does not reckon towards the 12 years' service for Colonel's allowances, in the case of officers of the Local Service, but applies only to officers of the Staff Corps, or who entered it under that order.

"2. This was the view always taken by the Government of India, but that there should be no doubt in the matter, it was referred to the Secretary of State, who has confirmed this opinion, that it was not intended to apply to officers of the local Service."

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS—LEAVE, SOLDIERS.

With reference to the orders quoted in the margin, soldiers should not be granted furlough to proceed to convalescent depots with the prospect of getting accommodation in barracks, unless under previous sanction obtained from Army Head Quarters, through the Quartermaster General.

Adjutant General's Circular No. 48E, p. 5, S. O. of 1865
G. O. 161 and 208 of 1867.
G. O. 12 of 1871.

BUILDINGS—RATIONS—GUARDS.

The following copy of a letter from the Public Works Department, No. 4799 4810, dated 22nd September 1858, is published for general information and guidance:—

The Hon. the President in Council, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, having sanctioned the erection of a small Commissariat Store room for dry goods, tea, sugar, coffee, &c., in the lines of European regiments, I am directed to request that a store room of this description, 15 by 15 by 12 feet internal measurement, to be placed at 60 feet distance on the right flank of the Canteen, may be inserted in the standard block plan of barrack buildings forwarded with my letter No. —, dated 7th January last. In the position thus given to it the guard over the Canteen will suffice for the protection of this store room also.

2. At any station in which the Commissariat Department is of opinion that such buildings are now required, the necessary steps will be taken for their construction in usual course.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH AUGUST.

London... Cotton ... £2 10s.
Cases ... £2 15s.
Seeds ... £2 10s.
Liverpool... Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Myrabolins & Coir bdls £1 5s. 0d.
Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre... Cotton / Coffee ... No ship.
Overland...Steamers ... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... No steamer.
China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Sunda (s)	Coates	Hongkong, July 28.
	Arabia (s)	Cabo re	Genoa, July 25.
20	Marratta (s)	Laing	Calcutta, July 25.
	Koladyne	Thompson	Calcutta, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	City of Vienna	McDonald	Colombo.
	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Kusrovie, MacMahon, to the Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
17 Grecian ... Galloway ... Mauritius, July 27.
Windhover ... Windhover ... Hongkong, July 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
16 Dacre ... Sunderland.
17 Delhi (s) ... Wilkinson ... Calcutta.
Abyssinia (s) ... Calcutta.
Punjab (s) ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
15 Pasithea ... London.
16 Marseilles ... Rangoon.
17 Delhi (s) ... Wilkinson ... Southampton.
Yorkshire ... Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 14 packages cordage and twine, Landing and Shipping Agency.

FROM LONDON.

Robinson Crusoe, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

The Tweed, 15 cases chablis, Payne & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 43 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Medea, 102 cases claret, 59 cases champagne, 79 cases sherry, 20 cases orange bitters, 2 cases cherry wine, and 2 cases maraschino, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 6 cases glassware, R Cowasjee; 83 casks pale ale, Muncherjee and Adurjee; 6 bales boards, and 22 bales printing paper, C E N Mahomed.

White Adder, 3,860 pieces spelter, Campb ll, Mitchell & Co.

Callirhoe, 105 casks beer, E Rustomjee Mody; 6 cases cream laid paper, John S Elmore & Co; 100 casks portland cements, W Nicol & Co; 82 casks beer, S Merwanjee & Co; 10 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co; 16 packages glassware, E P Mahomed; 32 cases chests, E Noormomed & Co; 160 casks beer, S Rustomjee; 35 casks beer, W Watson & Co.

Ann Millicent, 29 cases stationery, B Nathoosa; 54 boxes bar soap, G Sarufaly.

Per wrecked s s Bradelbane—Hamody, 10 cases cognac, E Muncherjee; 200 boxes brandy, E Ramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 209 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 51 bales cotton, D Moojee; 50 bales cotton, Aisen, Riebe & Co; 51 bales cotton, D Moojee; 102 bales hemp and 30 bales jute, S S Narrelwalla; 100 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass; 60 bales cotton, L Moojee.

Columbian (s), 51 bales cotton, G Dawarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 75 bales cotton, S Narondass: 85 bales cotton P Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 26 bales cotton, E Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ceylon (s), 1 case shawls, E L Southern & Co; 9 bales silk, A Baylis; 163 pieces E teeth, E F Alamed.

Columbian (s), 3 0 1 s hides, W Nicol & Co.

Wellington, 18 cwts horns, M Moosa.

FOR SUEZ.

Ceylon (s), 10 bales silk and 50 chests cassia, A Baylis

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packe
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 2	11 A.M.	
China	Aug. 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Tuesday ... September... 5 | Saturday ... December ... 2
Saturday ... October ... 7 | Do ... do ... 30
Do ... November ... 4

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Per Copy ... 0 4 0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BOONE—August 9th, at Nagode, the wife of Captain Boone, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

COCKBURN—August 11th, at Saugor, the wife of Mr. J. Cockburn, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a daughter.

FRYER—August 13th, at Simla, the wife of F. W. Fryer, Esq., C. S., of a son.

HARPER—August 17th, at 10, Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Ed. Harper, of a daughter.

LUCAS—August 13th, at 5, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. J. Lucas, of a son.

TONNDORF—August 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. T. R. Tonndorf, of Hu.nhart and Co., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—RICHARDSON—August 16th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. F. Atlay, John Fraser, to Isabel Bloomfield, daughter of Richard Richardson, Esq.

DEATHS.

AVERS—August 15th, at Calcutta, Louisa, the beloved wife of Apothecary Avers, aged 47 years and 11 months, deeply and sincerely regretted by her beloved husband and children.

HODGSON—August 11th, at Madras, Arthur, the infant son of Lieutenant G. R. Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged eleven months.

NEWING—August 14th, at Calcutta, Harriett Eveline, the beloved wife of R. D. Newing.

O'TOOLE—August 15th, at 16, Culinga 1st Lane, Calcutta, Prudence, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas O'Toole, of consumption, aged 36 years 3 months and 27 days.

RIPLEY—August 13th, at Alipore, Calcutta, Laura, the wife of Captain F. J. Ripley, 11th Regiment Bengal N. I.

WINGATE—August 11th, at Roorkee, N. W. P., Patrick William Fenton "Tonie", the dearly beloved son of Lieutenant Wingate, 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, aged 4 years and 7 months.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1871.

FROM what we can learn, the provisions of the new Municipal Bill for transferring to a Bombay Town Council, composed of resident Justices and responsible to the Bench, the complete direction and management of the revenues of the town, will be very stringent and effectual. It is proposed that the Council shall consist of only eight members and a chairman, or nine in all, the chairman and four members to be nominated by Government from among the resident Justices, and the four other members to be elected by the Bench. The Town Councillors will be appointed for one year, and will be eligible for re-election. The Bench will retain much the same powers it now possesses; but we presume that the list of Justices will be revised and enlarged before the new Constitution comes into force. The Common Seal of the Corporation will be placed in the custody of the Chairman of the Town Council; and the Municipal Commissioner, who will be appointed by Government as heretofore, will have no power to enter into contracts without the Council's sanction, or to make any payments except such as are authorised by the Council. Cheques for such payments will be signed by a Secretary, who will be appointed by Government, subject to removal by vote of a majority of the Council. With regard to the annual Budget, the Commissioner's duty, after the Act is passed, will be to prepare annually an estimate of expenditure, to be laid before the Council, which will have power to pass, reject, or alter all or any of his proposals. The Council will also decide by means of what taxes a revenue ought in its opinion to be raised to meet the expenditure for the year; and, the Budget being thus completed, the Chairman of the Council will lay it before the general body of Justices at a Bench meeting, and the Bench will have the privilege of referring it back once to the Council for further revision. Careful provision is also made in the Bill for a regular and independent audit of the accounts. Some reductions will, we believe, be sanctioned in the salaries of the Executive Officers. From this outline of the Bill it may be inferred that Government has made an honest and, we trust, on the whole, a satisfactory attempt to give effect to the expressed wish of a majority of the Justices for such a change in the Constitution of the Municipality as would divert the Commissioner of all financial powers. The preliminary inquiry into the actual state of the Municipal finances is absolutely necessary, for no Justice would be found willing to accept the office of Town Councillor without a clear understanding of the financial position of the Municipality at the time he took office; and it is to be hoped there is no truth in the report that the Committee of Inquiry will consist solely of Government officers,—though such names as we have heard mentioned—Mr. T. C. Hope, Captain Hancock, and others—would command general confidence. It would only be right, we think, to put one or two non-official men on the Committee; all the Justices, for instance, would be pleased to see the name of Mr. Forbes, to whose initiative the Municipal revolution may be ascribed, added to the list.

WHAT is to be the future of the Native Army of India? Is it to have any, or is it to be permitted to die a natural death when it has performed its duties to its present veteran colonels by quietly shunting them on to pensions of £1,200 per annum? These are questions of considerable importance to every Englishman and every loyal native in India; but it is much easier to put them than to answer them, the existent disorganisation of that army being duly considered. Certainly, for some years past the Native Army of India has been gradually allowed to shift more and more for itself; but then we have been watching its downward progress in the hopes that the Government at home or out here would pull it up with a sharp check some fine day; up to date, however, that check has not been put in force, nor does there appear to be any early probability of an event so devoutly to be desired. The fact, we fear, is that the Native Army of India has ceased to be considered an army at all by those in authority. It has degenerated to this degree, that it is thought of only as a body of English officers brimful of grievances and guaranteed privileges, which so vex and puzzle the State that it is helpless to do more in the matter than provide any way, or anyhow, for men whom it would be too costly an affair to pension out of a service they encumber.

But, as a matter of course, when the interests of the officers of an army are paramount to those of the troops they command, the latter become demoralised; and it is to this demoralisation, steadily progressing from day to day, that we would invite attention, feeling well assured that, if matters are allowed to continue much longer as they are at present, the Native Army of India will prove a sore thorn in our sides, and that too, perhaps, when least expected. What, we would ask, can be said in favour of an army whose regiments are principally commanded by old officers long past their work, and in many instances, we veritably believe, in their dotage? What of regiments further officered by veterans knowing little or nothing of the men they command, and changed from corps to corps constantly, perhaps to make way for other veterans older than themselves? What of companies nominally commanded by native officers, illiterate and low caste men utterly incapable of gaining the respect of the sepoys? What of the sepoys themselves, Asiatic mercenaries, handed over to such an absurd system of military government? What, indeed, but the worst?—and yet the country pays heavily for this famous army, and is mainly dependent upon it for protection should a war in Europe withdraw many British troops from the garrison of India. We are inclined to think—what has never hitherto been the case in Indian history—that the European officers are now the main source of *weakness* of the Native Army. Formerly they were its strength; but at present, owing to various causes and blunders too tedious to recapitulate, they have become, without any blame attaching to them, practically the principal instruments of demoralisation among the troops they command.

The troops and their efficiency have had to give place to the officers and their claims; and we are called upon to admire the strange spectacle of a large army virtually organised and maintained for the purpose of finding the officers of the Indian Staff Corps employment suited to their ranks! No wonder that such an army is held in little estimation by the public and by British Generals, who have from time to time stigmatised it as a *rabble*; it is utterly deficient in *esprit de corps*, in active efficiency, and is, in fact, what everyone knows right well, a costly sham permitted by successive Secretaries of State to roll onwards to destruction, in the sanguine trust that it will at least hold together during such Secretary's term of office.

This is what the Native Army of India is at present, but we can only prognosticate much worse for it in the future. Its European officers' list is now being weakly recruited from the officers' lists of British regiments, and the result is so indifferent that it is surprising no note is taken of it. We all know that it requires an Englishman of no ordinary stamp properly to command Asiatics. For irregulars—and, whatever may be said to the contrary, our native regiments are practically irregular corps—we require picked men as their officers, but what is the case? Any young gentleman, who has first purchased a commission in a line regiment comes to India, and passes an examination in a native language, is at once considered fit for the native service, and, though his object may be—as was common in the days before the Mutiny—to merely make duty with a native regiment a steppingstone to civil employment, he is accepted at once, and thrown as an additional deadweight on an army already overweighted through the senility of its officers.

Probably a worse system of recruiting than this could not be discovered. The system has become a mere private speculation for Anglo-Indian fathers with sons to provide for. The former buy young Hopeful a commission in the army, and cram the perhaps weakly Indian-born youth with Hindostani; then they pop him into the Staff Corps, receive the value of his commission, and play the same game over again, to the detriment of the public service, with Hopeful number 2. And Hopeful himself, what is to be said of him? He enters a native regiment fresh from a British corps, and is at once disgusted with the change. No *camaraderie* welcomes him in his new corps. He finds the few officers in it, probably all married men, and not improbably at daggers drawn with each other. His colonel is, perhaps, an old gentleman in a green old age full of crabbed and antiquated fancies and crotchets; and not cognizant of anything passing beyond the limited area of his own little military Peddlington; the change is a bad one, and teases him into that frame of mind when he will think of native regiments as Pandemoniums on earth, and strive his best with such "interest" as is at his command to get out of them as quickly as possible.

Perhaps he is right. We can hardly imagine a worse training school for service with a native corps than a British regiment may be, with its fine mess, *esprit de corps*, and contemptuous estimation of "black foot;" but the Native Army suffers none the less that its young English officers should be disgusted with its service at the offset. That such is the case, however, we fancy there will be few found bold enough to gainsay; and yet these are the officers upon whom the Native Army will be dependent for efficiency in the future!

The consideration again causes us to inquire—Will that army ever be vouchsafed a future? Positively the question seems rather problematical. Men cannot live for ever, and the commanding and wing officers of native corps are not uncommonly men approaching the bounds of life's tether; their juniors (?) too are grey-headed not unfrequently, although their years may be disguised under the official and euphuistic title of "wing subaltern;" and when the latter fill their places, and themselves pass away to that bourne, England, from which pensioners ne'er return, what is to become of the Native Army, officerless and uncared-for? Like some great avalanche set in motion—slowly progressing towards Avernus at first, but gaining impetus as it proceeds—it will probably, unless checked in time, get out of control altogether, and at last take the fatal plunge that will leave naught for a Government to do but to pick up its pieces.

SIMLA letters, which ought to have reached Calcutta on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, were all delayed till Wednesday.

THE *Pioneer* says the Covenanted Secretaries attached to the Board of Revenue are to be shortly replaced by members of the Uncovenanted Service.

THE amount of land to be taken up for the new Calcutta Municipal Market is 6 bigahs 5 chittacks and 2 gandahs, extending from Jaun Bazaar Street to Lindsay Street.

MR. JOHN D. MACLEAN has been gazetted to officiate as Collector of Customs in Calcutta, and Captain H. Howe as Shipping Master, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford.

THE Calcutta High Court has given notice that, except under very unusual circumstances, candidates for the office of Munsiff will not be enrolled unless they have practised one year as pleaders.

SIXTY miles of railway above Saharunpore have either been entirely washed away or are under water. Five feet of water on the trunk road renders ghari dak as impracticable as the train.

MR. AUGUSTUS RIVERS THOMSON made over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and General Departments, to Mr. Charles Edward Bernard on the 12th August.

PETITIONS in support of the Brahmo Marriage Bill have been sent up from Allahabad, Lucknow, Jamalpore, Agra, Dehra, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bareilly, Toondla, Rajmahal, Bhagulpore, Mymensing, and Comercolly.

THE Government of India have intimated that the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel does not reckon towards the twelve years' service for Colonel's allowances in the case of officers of the local service, but applies only to officers of the Staff Corps.

MR. C. T. METCALFE has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. J. R. Bainbridge, and Mr. H. F. J. Kean to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Champarun in the place of Mr. Metcalfe.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a Madras contemporary from a station in French India, says—"The Nundelaar Ameen is an intelligent individual. He stopped some 'Vichy Water' yesterday, and would not let it pass, because he said it was an intoxicating liquor!"

A CALCUTTA contemporary informs us that the Government of India has sanctioned the re-appointment of Dr. J. Anderson to the post of Professor of Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, which appointment he had forfeited by exceeding his privilege leave.

SIR RICHARD COUCH, Chief Justice, is expected to return to Calcutta in October next, but the *Indian Daily News* says that it is not likely that he will continue in his office beyond a very few months. It is stated that Mr. Justice Norman will succeed Sir Richard Couch.

A JOURNEY to Nanee Tal just now is positively an adventurous undertaking. A party who left the sanitarium a week ago took *twenty-nine* hours to do the forty odd miles between Kaladnugi and Moradabad, the road being throughout flooded and the doolies *in the water the whole time.*

IT is notified by the Commander in-Chief in India, that under instructions from the Government of India, that the period of leave in England, which may be taken without forfeiture of claim to a free return passage by an officer ordered home on duty, has been extended to six months.

THE District Road Cess Act has been directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to come into operation from the 15th of August in the following districts:—Jessore, Nuddea, Dacca, Faridpore, Hugli (including Howrah), Burdwan, Bhagalpore, Mongbyr, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Tipperah, and Hazaribagh.

A CALCUTTA contemporary supplies us with the following item of Bombay news:—"We learn that the post of the Chief Assistant and Accountant of the Bombay Mint, which was hitherto a Ministerial appointment, has been made by the local Government a gazetted one, and that Mr. Maidment has been appointed to it on a salary of Rs 400, rising to Rs. 600 per mensem." What Mr. Maidment?

WHILST in many districts in Bengal the bhadai crop has been almost destroyed by heavy rain and floods, we read that in other districts more rain is wanted. In Rajshahye the district reports tell us that the crops are suffering from want of rain, in Bograh more rain is wanted, in Nowgong the aous crop is suffering from want of rain, and the same account is given of Jalpigori and Gowalparah.

IT has almost been decided, we read, that the Bengal Secretariat will be removed from Chowringhee to the more commodious building now occupied by the Appellate Side of the High Court (which is likely to be removed to the new High Court building in Calcutta during the Dusserah vacation) on the ground of the said building being nearer to the Belvidere, an arrangement which, it is believed, will facilitate the despatch of public business.

THE Surgeon in charge of the Howrah Hospital, Calcutta, has appealed to the public for subscriptions. He says—"Will any public-spirited and zealous persons take up our cause? Will they get up a fancy fair in Calcutta or elsewhere? or a ball? or a regatta? or anything else that will bring in funds? Will the ladies of Calcutta be good enough to assist us?" Since 1862 upward of 6,200 Europeans have been admitted into the Howrah Hospital.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that a native in Cawnpore has offered for scientific examination a cure for snake bite, which he maintains to be a specific and with which he has already cured several cases. If we remember rightly a reward was not long ago offered by Government for an antidote to snake-poison—is it not worth while to have the present remedy tested? Although impostors have, from time to time, been exposed, it is not hard to believe that a cure, better at any rate than a penknife and a live coal, is in the possession of natives—somewhere.

THE *Indian Post*, the Calcutta pice paper, winds up a spirited appeal to the Bengalis to form at least one company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles with the following:—"What a miserable set of creatures—to our country's defence. What a miserable set of creatures must we appear to be when we shall not have the power to assist the Government which has raised us to a conspicuous height! What ungrateful bastards must we be when we shall have to hide in every nook and corner for our lives, leaving the fight to be carried on by the unassisted British, through whose good nature and favour only we are writing in their own language."

A CORRESPONDENT from Nynee Tal writes to the *Pioneer*—"At the Post Office of this station are lying some 'sal' planks, which are addressed thus: 'From Meerut to Nynee Tal.' On reading this legend my curiosity prompted inquiry, and I found that the planks have actually been sent from Meerut to Nynee Tal, and are intended to be sent on to Ranikhet, there to be used in the construction of the barracks. That the forests at the foot of these hills afford abundance of 'sal,' and that it is highly probable that the sal planks in question were *originally exported from this direction to Meerut*, at once flashed upon my understanding."

A CORRESPONDENT at Dohad, Punch Mahals, writing on the 16th instant, says—"We have had very heavy rain here, and the post was stopped from the 2nd to the 8th, the rivers being full, between this and Baroda. The post between this and Indore was also stopped for about four days. I believe it is the Imperial Government who ought to do 'something' with regard to this. Even posts on each side of the river with wires or ropes across would do to get the letters over. The rivers are quite narrow enough for that; but they are deep. The crops are getting on very well, and there is a little rain-quail shooting to be got—a very little. The thermometer rarely reaches 78° in my room with the doors wide open, and the glare very strong on a white wall. The nights are cold."

THE Committee sitting upon the future Controller General of Military Finance Office, is composed of Mr. R. Chapman, Colonel Burne, and Colonel Innes. "Rumour whispers (says *Indian Daily News*) that Colonel Innes would not fall into a fit of ungovernable rage if appointed to succeed General Broom. With all respect for Colonel Innes and the better man, we are clearly of opinion that—right set aside, for right would undoubtedly promote Colonel Atkinson to the vacancy—the place belongs to Mr. George Kellner. Pecuniarily, there would be no gain to Mr. Kellner, one of the first accountants in India, but to Government, to the public interests, the gain would be very great. We trust that Lord Mayo will not permit any petty service and gingerbread considerations, hereto the ruin of India, to stand in his way."

THE Calcutta *Daily Examiner* of Wednesday says—"We hear that, owing to the destruction of bridges along the line, the East Indian Railway Company have for some days been compelled steadily to decline conveying any goods higher than Serampore. This, if true, is a bad look-out for all in the Upper Provinces who are in any way dependent on Calcutta supplies. What about the good people at Simla, if this interruption continues much longer? But we have faith in the E. I. R. Company, and are sure that there will not be a moment's unnecessary delay in the restoration of communication The rains have been unprecedently heavy this year, and the rivers are greatly swollen." Such a paragraph is really astonishing, for as Serampore is only thirteen miles from Calcutta our contemporary might surely have been able to obtain exact information. The mails have been coming regularly at any rate.

THE opinion of the Advocate General, Madras, was lately taken by the Madras Government on the two following points:—1st, Whether Sea Customs officers can retain goods landed from the coasting steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company for a lien notified by the agents of the company for freight and landing charges; and 2nd,—Whether Customs officers can refuse delivery to consignees until a reasonable time has been given to the agents to give notice of their lien, and its exact amount. Mr. Mayne's opinion was as follows:—As to the first of the two points submitted to me, I have no doubt that, under Act 17 of 1869, Customs officers not only can, but are bound to, retain goods landed by the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company in accordance with the terms of their bills of lading for a lien notified by the agents of the company for freight and landing charges. I may also remark that the Collector of Sea Customs has nothing whatever to do with the rate of the company's charges. If unreasonable, the remedy of the consignees is to pay under protest, and sue for the excess. As to the second question, the agent of the company is clearly entitled to a reasonable time to furnish particulars of landing.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. THIERS.

PARIS, 19TH AUGUST.

Modifications have been proposed with regard to the projected prolongation for three years of M. Thiers' powers as head of the Government. It is supposed that these will be adopted by a great majority when the Committee make their report on Wednesday. The question will be considered by the National Assembly on Wednesday.

Reports from Caprera state that General Garibaldi is worse.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	11,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	595,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	97,000	,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	7,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,

Consols for account, 93¼.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

In the Manchester Market to-day business has been checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 0¾d.

Arrived from Bombay—Sanspareil and Callew.

BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 19TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Nubia, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay on the 18th at 8 P.M.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are glad to learn that passengers and parcels are again being booked between Bombay and Ahmedabad, the damage done to the line by the late floods having been almost entirely repaired. For a few days, however, passengers by the down mail will halt during the night at Neriad, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 9-30 on the following morning.

THE ARBITRARY POWER OF THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday there appeared a leader with reference to the extraordinary powers invested in our much-esteemed Collector of Income Tax, which has, I believe, met the entire approbation of a very large portion of the native community. The complaint has arisen in all quarters, where people are more or less interested in the administration of our Indian affairs. Such arbitrary powers as are vested in our present Collector, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, have never been heard of even in the despotic territories of several uncivilized native princes. I am sure His Excellency the Governor-General would never have of his own accord granted the investiture of such extraordinary powers in one individual, without being especially applied for or some solicitous imprecation despatched for His Excellency's consideration. We are all familiar with the winning and fascinating propensity of Mr. Dosabhoy, which might have tended a good deal towards the accomplishment of his object in exercising influence on helpless tax-payers. His unpopularity has often been manifested in public prints by anonymous publications, and the additional prerogative of sitting in judgment upon an issue to which he acts as a party will enhance litigation and discontentment. Before this, whenever a tax-payer demurred in contributing his quota towards the State revenue, the Collector had to lay his case before a Police Magistrate as the prosecuting party to the suit. But now the powers of a Civilian Judge will be exercised by the Collector in cases of non-payment of taxes, which are sometimes estimated upon an erroneous information as to the amount of income. In cases of merchants, contractors, shopkeepers, and others whose income could not be estimated at a certain sum, the Collector has invariably fixed any arbitrary amount which he believed was the average income of the party. Such people, I am sure, will now have no other alternative but to gratify the desires of the Collector, being indisposed to enter into unpleasant discussion as to the amount of their income, lest their movable and immovable properties be left to the mercy of the inexorable *Reis Effendi*. It is very likely that such cases will frequently occur, engendering dissatisfaction and heartburn among the tax-paying public of Bombay.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the Collector is placed in a sad predicament, inasmuch as he has to satisfy both the Government and the public by his honest discharge of duties, and equitable and impartial conduct towards those who have to deal with him in his official capacity. We are all cognizant of the onerous and responsible duties he has been entrusted with, but these should be efficiently discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to both the Government and the public of Bombay. It is simply ludicrous and preposterous to imagine that a Collector in his due discharge of duties should have the power to recover money from tax-payers by the distress and sale of their real and personal property in case of any disagreement as to the amount of income. This subject is of such vital importance that it should be fully ventilated and discussed in public prints for the immediate abolishment of such an impracticable and distasteful scheme.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

BEWARE!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just tell the Justices at the next meeting that I have got my eye on some of them. I can see them—those blessed lawyers. Don't they want to persuade Ramjee and Mooljee that, if they go to law, everything will come all right—that Crawford will be roasted alive, and the Parsee landlord picked to pieces by the crows? The Ratepayers will be triumphant over the face of the earth, and the lawyer's bills on both sides will be paid out of the public purse.

ARGUS.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 19th August, 12 noon—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 19th August, 10-20 AM—Weather fine, light airs, thermometer 75, barometer 29·98.

MANGALORE, 19th August, 10-30 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

CANNANORE, 19th August, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·000.

TUTICORIN, 19th August, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·745.

VINGORLA, 20th Aug, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 16 cents.

CARWAR, 20th Aug, 10 AM—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·97, rainfall 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th Aug, 11-15 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 81

CANNANORE, 20th Aug, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·020.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Delhi arrived at Madras on Wednesday evening with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr Rivers Thompson and native servant, Mr H D Fisher and native servant, Mrs and Miss Simkins, child and infant, and Miss Copley.

For Madras and back—Mrs Bullen Smith and 2 native servants, and Mr Wallace

From Calcutta to Sydney—Mr J Smith.

From Calcutta to Southampton—Mrs Ainslie, infant and ayah, Mrs Stuart Hogg, child, infant and ayah, Mrs Boyce and infant, Mr and Mrs Shepherd, Mr A Rattray, Mr G S Beeby, Mr J King, and Mr J H Johnston.

She sailed next evening, taking the following passengers:—

From Madras to Southampton—Captain G H Blair, Lieutenant F F Nugent and Captain Bent.

From Madras to Brindisi—Mr Blaxland and Mr Kenneth Campbell.

From Madras to Suez—Mr E N Overbury.

A MAN in Louisville advertises "trunks you can throw out of a fourth storey window without injury."

A CALIFORNIAN paper, in describing a row among the Chinamen says that they "used iron bars and other sedatives freely."

A RICH MAN, named Budd, has recently died in London, leaving 100,000 dlrs to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear moustaches.

AT the dinner of an Irish Association not long since the following toast was given:—"Here's to the president of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, Captain E. I. Baker, arrived in the harbour about half past eight o'clock last night with the English Mail of the 28th ultimo. She sailed from Suez at 6-10 A.M on the 8th instant, arrived at Aden on the 13th, and resumed her voyage at 10 20 on the same evening. Appended is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs W Roger	Mr and Mrs Littlewood and four children
Mr H Hart	Mr Haskoll
Mr T Brownnutt	Mr Gerrard
Mr W Gabb	Dr Falls
Mr G Winter	Mr Dyer.
Mrs Brown	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ludovici	Mr Arbuthnot
Capt Marryatt	Mr J D Maclean

FROM ADEN.

Mr R Branson	Mr Sheik Oosman
Mr Mooradalli	Two Europeans.
Mr Ahmed and friend	

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH JULY 1871.

MR. GLADSTONE'S *coup d'état*—that is the name we give to the Ministerial scheme for securing the passage of the Army Bill—does not become more acceptable on closer acquaintance, but it has been completely successful for its immediate object. The Peers give up the point under constraint and will accept the Bill, or rather what remains of it, accompanying their concession with a protest against the *force majeure* which has been employed to render their opposition of no avail. The Duke of Richmond gave notice of a resolution to that effect, which he will move on Monday night, and which distinctly answers the Government for the course it has taken. The resolution will of course be carried, probably by a much larger majority than that which opposed the second reading of the Bill, and the net result will then be that the Ministry will be even more assured of the hostility of the Peers than they were before, and that the breach between Lords and Commons will yawn wider than ever, although a violent collision will have been avoided. So far, I do not suppose the consequences are at all unacceptable to Mr. Gladstone. If in a popular cause he secures the animosity of the Upper House he may reason to himself that, politically, he is a gainer. But, unfortunately, the popularity of the cause is by no means clear. The rank and file of the Liberals in the House of Commons, and all the extreme Liberals throughout the country, are for the moment pleased at a victory over the Lords; they are not so pleased at the means taken to secure it. To the first feeling of exultation which hailed Mr. Gladstone's announcement on Thursday night has succeeded an uneasy sensation of doubt as to whether the success has not been too dearly won. Of course the strictly constitutional and independent Whigs—men like Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Horsman—are as much opposed to the stroke as are the Conservatives; even Sir George Grey gives a very doubtful acquiescence: but more remarkable than the alienations of these moderate Liberals is the disquiet of some Radicals. One of these members wrote to the *Times* to say that he and many others, while rejoiced at the passing of the Army Bill, were by no means satisfied with the course taken in calling into action the Royal prerogative, and that he would have preferred the safer, less violent, more constitutional plan of withdrawing the Bill, preparing a complete scheme of Army Reorganization, as the Peers desired, and then presenting a new measure next year with the certainty of success. I believe the feeling thus expressed to be by no means singular below the gangway, from which quarter one would naturally have expected the greatest display of enthusiasm to have proceeded. Nor is the circumstance very wonderful. It is obvious to the most bigoted comprehension that what the *Pall Mall Gazette* happily calls the "convulsive statesmanship" initiated by Mr. Gladstone may any day be employed by another Minister of opposite politics and for a very different end. The Royal prerogative is a weapon that cuts two ways, and in the hands of a Minister less conscientious and patriotic than Mr. Gladstone may cut very deep indeed. To Radicals who have been accustomed to look upon the Crown as a sort of dignified nonentity, of great historic interest, socially a valuable institution, but politically of no value whatever—and who look upon Parliament as the sole source of legislative authority—the discovery that the Prime Minister and the Crown between them can do so much, independently of Parliament, is somewhat startling. It is perfectly clear that what Mr. Gladstone has done, as against the Lords, treating their deliberate decision as an empty sound and nothing else, he might also have done against the Commons. He did not, be it observed, ask the Commons for a formal vote, invoking the exercise of the Royal prerogative to issue a Warrant abolishing purchase; he did the thing *proprio motu*, and the first knowledge that the amazed Commons had of the proceeding was his autocratic announcement that purchase was abolished: alarmed Radicals ask themselves how many other changes, revolutionary in nature, he Minister through the Crown might initiate? As a matter of fact, I believe that the Premier might thus do almost anything he pleased with either Church or Universities, with no other check than a no-confidence vote in the Commons. But, more still. Mr. Gathorn Hardy hinted that what a Royal Warrant had repealed, a Royal Warrant could restore, and it is difficult to say how far he is wrong. At all events Mr. Gladstone's *coup* has had the effect of opening the eyes of ardent Radicals as well as of sincere lovers of our moderate Constitutional practice to the existence of a "force" in our political system hitherto unsuspected, and the disillusioning process calls up unpleasant reflections, natural enough among politicians, so permeated as many are here with a half knowledge on such subjects, which is almost worse than ignorance.

It will not be the fault of the Lords, however, if any doubt is left in the public mind as to all the consequences of Mr. Gladstone's action. They will liberate their souls not only by a protest and a vote of censure but also by a debate which, unless I am greatly misinformed, will prove a most valuable contribution to the records of Parliament. Every great constitutional lawyer, I may almost say, sits in the Upper House, and so much personal feeling has been aroused that there is no fear of the discussion being a dry one. Lord Salisbury took care to tell Lord Granville, when the Peers were talking over the order of proceedings in connection with the Duke of Richmond's resolution of Monday next, that they would only accept the Army Bill contingent on the vote of censure being passed; that is, while they will not be the cause of any injury to the interests of the officers they will decidedly refrain from giving any sort of approval to the action of the Government On this account Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues look forward to the discussion with an uneasiness they try in vain to conceal. Hearty endorsement of their action they will get from no one in the Lords; not even from Lord Penzance, who is going to be appointed the paid member of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council under the new arrangement, in order to make room for Sir Robert Collier as Judge of Probate. But fierce denunciation they will receive from other men than Lord Salisbury. Lords Russell and Grey, Lords Cairns and Westbury, are expected to rise to the height of the occasion and to expose the dangerous as well as utterly uncalled-for course taken by the Government with a power of argument and wealth of illustration that are sure to tell immensely on the country. For it must never be forgotten, despite the opinions held in certain cliques of radical journalism, that the Lords, as such, are popular with the nation. Not only is there no wish to abolish the Upper Chamber as a political institution; there is little desire even to curtail its powers. Nothing would be more mistaken than to suppose that, on this point, papers like the *Daily News* and the *Spectator* represent anything but the individual prejudices of their respective editors. In fact the raising of the point has only given force to that Conservative reaction which was already in progress. In a short speech which he made on the Ballot Bill last Monday night Mr. Disraeli made a singular remark. No one, he said, need be uneasy about the supposed inroad of triumphant democracy. Large as the Liberal majority in that House was, he could, with 20,000 votes at his disposal at last general election, have so manipulated the constituencies that the majority would have disappeared. Thus 30,000 votes would represent, according to Mr. Disraeli, all the difference between an immense Liberal majority in the House of Commons and a working Conservative majority. So astute a politician as the leader of the Opposition did not make his odd boast without good reason. It is only a fact that the narrow majorities shown at last general election were much more frequently to be seen in constituencies carried by the Liberals than in those carried by the Conservatives, and in many of these cases a general election now would reverse the result. I do not of course believe for an instant that the Conservatives would have an absolute majority, but they would gain so many seats as to make extreme reforms simply impossible. If, however, a Conservative majority is to be had at all, Mr. Gladstone is now going the right way about securing one, and his dexterous rival almost told his followers that truth in so many words of comfort.

The Ballot Bill is being slowly worked through committee in the Commons, and all the leading clauses that refer to the mode of conducting elections have now been passed. But time presses, and it is simply hopeless to expect that the original Bill could be got through in its entirety, even if the temper of the Peers offered any encouragement to such a course. Accordingly the clauses that relate to some strongly controverted points, not exactly connected with the machinery of elections—those for instance that embody the principle of throwing the legal expenses on the rates—will be dropped, and the rest of the Bill hurried to the Lords about the middle of next month. The only alternative to this plan is an autumn session, and there are many objections to that course, among which the present utter indifference of the country to either the Ballot or Army Bill is not the least weighty. Besides, from Mr. Gladstone's point of view a decision by the Lords, even though adverse, is to be welcomed much more heartily if it comes soon than late. Should the Upper House throw out the Bill, the autumn would serve to try and wake public attention if not excitement, and the Ballot would then become the *pièce de résistance* of next year and next Session. Should the country remain obstinately listless the Ministry would then at the most be in much the same position as now. But the Premier in his heart of hearts really believes that the Lords may accept the Bill. He thinks they are cowed by his vigorous action in the [illegible] Army Bill, and that they will shrink [illegible] appearing before the country in the [illegible] mere obstructives to great measures [illegible] the Commons.

The persevering attempts made [illegible] last two years to bring the European [illegible] Society to a stand-still have at [illegible] partial success. As mentioned [illegible] letter, petitions had been presented [illegible] Chancellor Malins to wind up the [illegible] by an oversight on the part of the Lord Chancellor's secretary these petitions had been advertised before the preliminary hearing, contrary to the intention of the late Act. Trifling as this omission to all appearance is, it proved sufficient to do irreparable harm. The company's business was brought to a stop, assets could not be collected, and claims were pressed for settlement. Under these circumstances the case came on for hearing, and it soon appeared what the strong point of the petitioners was. When the first proceedings against the European were quashed by Vice-Chancellor James, two years ago, the uncalled capital was treated as a good asset, and thus a condition of solvency was made out. Since that date the constant litigation and threatened ruin have had the effect of frightening many solvent shareholders into transferring their shares on any terms, and the list is now understood to be one that will less bear inspection than the list that existed at the end of 1869. Accordingly the first thing that the counsel for the petitioners did last week in support of their application was to denounce the shareholders' list as representing far less than the nominal capital, and the evidence thus given induced Sir Richard Malins to grant the hearing of the petition and to request the company's representatives to meet the charge. On Monday the company's counsel stated that a meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders had been held to consider the expediency of reducing the contracts, in accordance with the provisions of a recent Act, and that a committee had been appointed for that purpose. As, under these circumstances, now business must almost necessarily be suspended, he asked the Vice-Chancellor to adjourn all proceedings until November, when it might be seen whether the company could carry on under different arrangements, or whether it would be necessary to wind up. He would admit, for the purposes of this application, that the company was insolvent, and it might in the meantime be so assumed. The Vice-Chancellor acceded and made the requisite order, instructing the company to pay certain claims, such as annuities of less than £50, the postponement of which might involve hardship to third parties. Thus then the matter stands, and everything is adjourned to November. What is above all things necessary, is to avoid a winding up, and there is a good chance that this may be done. The fate of the Albert has not been without wholesome effects, and the precedent of reconstruction which has been set by that company will probably be followed by the European, with necessary differences. Much was said in Court on Monday of the value of that enormous connection which the company had secured, and it seemed to be thought a lamentable thing that such a property should be dissipated, above all, in winding up. The interval of breathing time between this and November will, therefore, be employed in arrangements to reconstruct the society and carry on upon a new basis. In doing this the promoters will receive every assistance from the Court, and perhaps the hopes of the wreckers may even yet be disappointed.

Another stage has been reached in the never-ending still-beginning Overend-Gurney case. The civil suit—which must not be confounded with the criminal charge brought by Dr. Thom, and which ended favourably to the directors—against the directors for damages has now commenced, but the decision may not be given for some time. The promoter is Mr. William Peak, who has lost something like £100 000 by shares, which he bought at 6 and 7 premium, and he charges the promoters of the concern with false and fraudulent representations. The whole of the directors and the representatives of the late Mr. T. A. Gibb, the only one deceased, are included in the suit, which I need scarcely say stands a much better chance of success than the criminal action.

Your readers to whom Captain Sherard Osborn's name is familiar will be surprised to hear that he has applied to the Admiralty to be employed on active service. I have not been able to see him to learn what truth there is in the report, but I know that he has been a good deal at the Admiralty lately, and nothing is more likely than that his duties as managing director of the Telegraph Construction Company are very far indeed from exhausting his energies. An old salt never quite abjures the sea, at least when he is in the prime of life, and there are private, or at least domestic, reasons in the present case, for seeking relief in change of scene and occupation.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 28.)

THE second reading of the Army Bill in the Lords on July 31 is not to be opposed, but the leader of the Opposition has given notice of a resolution censuring the Government for resorting to a Royal proclamation for the abolition of purchase.

The Royal assent has been given to the Ecclesiastical Act Repeal, the Bishops' Resignation Act, and others. The East India Bishops' Leave of Absence Bill has been read a second time

A message from the Crown has been sent to both Houses inviting them to concur in making a suitable provision for Prince Arthur. In the Commons, when the message is considered, a resolution will be proposed that by curtailing some portion of the Civil List, a sufficient sum will be obtained to render special provision unnecessary.

Seven clauses of the Ballot Bill have passed through committee, and Mr. Forster has explained the manner in which Government proposes to deal with the Bill generally.

The Premier has intimated that he may take the opinion of the House of Commons as to the necessity of an autumn Session.

An effort to introduce the decimal system of weights and measures has been defeated in the Commons by a small majority

The subject of the temporal power of the Pope and the result of the elections are the principal topics of interest in France. M. Jules Favre's resignation is again reported. The trial of the members of the National Guard who were on the Central Committee of the Commune is fixed for July 31. Several of the municipal elections will have to be reheld, great apathy having been manifested by the electors. The result so far as has been ascertained is decidedly anti Republican.

The first instalment of 500 millions of war indemnity having been paid, the Germans are evacuating Rouen, Amiens, and the surrounding departments.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the adverse vote of the Budget Committee, the Finance Minister will endeavour to maintain his scheme of taxation.

The Emperor of Germany has left Ems on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

The refusal of the British Government to send a representative to the Customs' Conference, to be held at Berlin, has caused some surprise.

A new Ministry, under the presidency of Senor Zorilla, has taken office in Spain.

The Portuguese Cortes have been opened by the King in person A great fire is reported at Lisbon.

Her Majesty is still at Osborne with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and Prince Oscar of Sweden, were at Goodwood. The cup was won by Shannon, the stakes by Taraban, and the Stewards' Cup by Anton.

In the event of the expected vacancy occurring for Galway, Capt. Nolan, Mr. Hyacinth D'Arcy, and the Hon. W. French are named as candidates.

It is said Lord Penzance will be one of the new judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that he will be succeeded by Sir R Collier, Sir J. Coleridge becoming Attorney-General, and Mr Vernon Harcourt Solicitor-General.

The claim of the Countess of Loudoun to the Barony of Hastings has been established, and the rights of Lady Avelund, as the eldest co-heiress of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, have been allowed.

The decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon allowing a claim for £3,[illegible]0 against the Oriental Bank by the Albion Bank has been reversed by the Lords Justices

The petitions to wind up the European Assurance Company upon the admission of insolvency by the directors, have been ordered to stand over until Michaelmas Term, to enable the society to come to an arrangement in the interests of all parties; meantime annuities under £50 are to be paid.

Sir R. Carden has declined to grant summonses for perjury against the police inspectors engaged in the Eltham murder case.

Mr. Hannay, late Recorder of Pontefract, has been appointed metropolitan police magistrate, vice Mr Tyrwhitt.

Great preparations are being made in Scotland for celebrating the centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

A direct jute trade between Calcutta and Barrow is being organised. Two vessels with cargoes have already arrived.

The Indian Finance Committee have made a report recommending their reappointment next session, and that the Secretary of State for India should in the meantime consider his predecessor's decision regarding the Land Settlement question

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Captain W. L. P. Drummond, B.S.C.; Surgeon Major W. H. B Ross, Ben. Ret.; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart; Colonel G W F. Ba[illegible]; Col. L. Chandler, R.A.; Col. G. V. [illegible]gh, 1st [illegible]; the Hon. Mrs. A. Barrington; Major General Fre[illegible]; Lieut.-Col. G. Kearney, late Queen's Bays; Lieut.-Col. Lindsdell; F. Mathews, comedian.

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BOMBAY.

Dacoity.—It is reported that a few days ago a dacoity was committed in three of the villages in Kattywar; the dacoits have not yet been apprehended.

Municipal Offence.—Aundrao Shamjee was charged on Friday, before Mr. Showell, with keeping horned cattle in or near a public street so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. He was fined Rs. 15.

H. H. Mulharao.—Mr. Bapoobhoy Dayashunker, late dufterdar to the Political Agent of Kattywar, was presented with a palanquin and other valuable articles on the day of His Highness ascending the gadee. On the same day the Guicowar caused the liberation of about two hundred prisoners from the Baroda jail.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday one Hormuz Khoodabux, a Persian Parsee in the service of a Parsee gentleman in the Fort, had his throat seriously cut by the accidental bursting of a sodawater bottle. Dr. Rustomjee C. Badhurjee was immediately called in, and the man is now progressing towards recovery.

False Accusation.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, Kheema Curson was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in the dwelling house of Chandbhoy Peeroo. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant lived in the same house with the complainant, and the magistrate therefore fined the latter [illegible] rupees for bringing such a charge. It was ordered that the fine be given to defendant as compensation.

Cheating.—Hansraj Bomajee, a Marwaree, appeared on Saturday with his solicitor, Mr. Jefferson, before Mr. Connon, and obtained apprehension and search warrants against one Dewa Samut, who was charged with cheating, in respect of certain gold ornaments; and summonses and search warrants against Naron Samut and four others, who were charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. A similar charge was preferred against the same prisoners by another Hindoo.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, which took place at his bungalow at Malabar Hill on Saturday last. He was a member of a very respectable family, being a brother of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee and Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, well-known Parsee merchants of Bombay. The deceased carried on extensive mercantile transactions some years ago, and established branch firms in England, China, Calcutta, Singapore, and other places. He was highly respected and esteemed amongst his co-religionists.

A Borah sent to Jail.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Pedro de Souza was charged with stealing a *hooka*, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Booker; and Abdool Ally Cadurbhoy, a Borah, with fraudulently receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The first prisoner sold the hooka to the second for five rupees, and the latter subsequently sold it to a shroff for thirty rupees. The shroff, on being called, admitted having bought the hookah from the Borah. The accused were adjudged guilty, and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Grand Durbar.—We stated previously, a grand durbar was to be held by His Excellency the Governor at Poona. We now understand that this durbar will take place some time next month, but the exact date has not as yet been fixed.—*Poona Observer*.

Distinguished Amateur Theatrical Performances.—We have much pleasure in publishing for the information of our readers that on the 8th and 11th proximo, two amateur theatrical performances, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, will be given by several ladies and gentlemen at the Theatre (Assembly Rooms) in aid of the funds of the Poona Benevolent Fund.—*Id.*

Poona Assemblies.—The first of these assemblies was held last night at the late residence of Lord Napier of Magdala, and was well attended. Under the able management of F. G. Watts, Esquire, the Honorary Secretary, the bungalow was admirably lit and decorated for the occasion, and the dancing was very spiritedly continued until an early hour this morning. We trust that all the future assemblies will prove as great a success as this one.—*Id.*

The Rise in the Price of Grain in the City Market of Poona.—In consequence of information having been received at Poona last week from the various districts where the cultivation of grain has failed for want of rain, the grain dealers of the city have raised their prices between two and three rupees per pulla; it is reported that the bajree crops are a total failure, and this grain is very much used by the Hindoos in making bread; and the rise in the price will tell very hard upon the poorer classes of people. The following current selling prices show a great difference in the rates of grain sold in the month of June and July last:—

Bajree	9 to 10	seers per Rupee.	
Jowaree	11 to 12	do.	do.
Mutt	11 to 12	do.	do.
Oreed	11	do.	do.
Wheat	9 to 10	do.	do.
Gram	11 to 13	do.	do.
Rice	7 to 8	do.	do.
Sweet oil	3½	do.	do.
Ghee	1¼ to 1½	do.	do.
Jagree	5 to 6	do.	do.
Sugar	2¼ to 2¾	do.	do.

—*Id.*

The David Sassoon's Infirm Institution.—We understand that a general meeting is to be held tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon of the Committee of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum at the Asylum Rooms in the city of Poona, to consider about the management of the institution. Also to arrange how to use the five thousand rupees presented by His Highness Maharaja Scindiah of Gwalior, and the appointment of the Collector of Poona as a member of the institution. We trust that the members of this meeting will enquire minutely into the mysterious disappearance of the sum of sixtythousand rupees belonging to this institution, which matter was taken up by the *Sarvajanick Shabah* of Poona, and correspondence relating thereto appeared in these columns; but of which we have subsequently not heard, therefore it is to be hoped that the committee which meets to-morrow will move the matter and inquire how such a large sum as before mentioned has been lost? and by whom? and through whose negligence? and whether the sum was placed in the hands of the trustees? or whether it was entrusted to a single member of the asylum? as we believe the David Sassoon's Infirm Asylum has by reason of such loss been left without any funds. The unfortunate inmates were saved by the timely assistance of our city municipality, who granted the asylum rupees one hundred and twenty-five per mensem for support.—*Id.*

The "Indu Prakash" vs. the "Poona Observer."—Were it not for the sake of vindicating our own cause and of casting our most scornful contempt upon the *learned* (?) author who in review of a local para appearing in ours of Thursday last, upon the subject of the death of an excommunicated Hindoo gentleman, has penned an article which evidences his knowledge of English, which language, he *might* be able to read, but which he undoubtedly *cannot* understand; were it not for the scurrilous and untruthful article he has published, we should have treated the *subject* in the same manner as we would the *author*, viz., that of silent contempt. Whoever the author of that article may be, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him to be a *fool*, *a veritable fool*, who from his sunken ignorance construes the meaning of that which was written with no "wicked intention either in heading or tone," as he affirms, into something terribly base and ignominious, and further foolishly declares that it "is a disgrace to an English journal professing the cause of advancement and reform." The man who wrote this, after perusing that para of ours, and attaching to it the fullest and most uncharitable meaning that could be, must either have been mad or inebriated to have arrived at such a lying conclusion; if he were the former there's method in his madness, and if the latter, he had better not risk the shame of being publicly shewn up by those whom he falsely attacks and accuses of being *heartless*. We ourselves are too much interested in the noble cause of reform to *disparage* either the acts of the living or the dead, and would rather do our utmost to aid and forward *the living champions*, than by anything from our pen to *dishearten* them, and those who from time to time peruse our columns can satisfy themselves upon which side we are fighting. We should not have troubled ourselves to notice this attack upon our productions were it not for the most abominable falsehood the author of it has thought fit to print, but having taken up the cudgels we are willing to stand our ground to all comers, trusting to the purity of our intentions to back us, advising that malicious, contemptible fool in vulgar *parlance* to shut up.—*Id.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.
Aug. 13th Sunday	0	30	0	23	0	50
" 14th Monday	0	2	0	20	0	2
" 15th Tuesday	0	12	0	10	0	11
" 16th Wednesday	0	4	0	9	0	4
" 17th Thursday	0	7	0	2	0	11
" 18th Friday	0	6	0	3	0	23
" 19th Saturday	0	7	0	4	0	3
For the week	0	68	0	71	1	4
Previously registered	29	24	24	85	34	20
Grand Total	29	92	25	56	35	24

HIGH COURT.—21st August.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AWARD (REFERRED FROM CHAMBERS.)

522-71 Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—William Harbord and others v Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
649-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Doongersey Gopejee v William Harbord and others.

LONG CAUSES.

606-69 G S Judge—Hajee Suliman and others v Hajee Moosa and others—Acland Prentis, and Bishop—Part heard.
414-67 C Tyebjee—Raina, wife of Sassoo B v Elearoo Jushua Obada—Thacker and Chalk.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1147-67 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vithuldass Nurrotumdass v Kissordas Kessowdas—Leathes and Crawford.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

553-70 Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jeewa Noormahomed v Aboobucker Ebrahim—C Tyebjee.
557-70 Dallas and Lynch—Nathoobhoy Badabhoy and others v Baee Nanbaee, widow—Manisty and Fletcher.
571-70 Thacker and Chalk—Nathoo Soonderjee and others v J L Fawkes—Jefferson and Payne.
575-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sheik Essa bin Khulliffa v Toolseedas Kissondas—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
744-70 Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dhonderaj Venayek B v Aundrao Luxumon—No appearance.

IN THE MATTER OF A SUMMONS.

287-70 Tyabjee Hussoobhoy—Goolam Hoosein and another v Ramjee Hootooba—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Koladyne, 1,163 tons, Captain G. A. Thompson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and sugar.

The s.s. Marratha, 504 tons, Captain J. Laing, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. F. E. Child, Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal, and forty-three deck passengers.

The s.s. Ethiopia, Captain A. Scott, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Corser. For Bussorah—Mr. J. Dundass, Mr. A. Begbie, and thirty deck passengers.

The s.s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain G. Cabodre, arrived on the 19th instant from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. She brought the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr. Tusserand, Mr. Bonnville, and Miss C. Lamit. From Aden—Mr. A. T. Essau, and nine deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The s.s. Sunda, Captain G. F. Coates, arrived on the 19th instant from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain G. W. Hill, R.A., Mr. Bomanjee, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. G. J. Vaux, Dr. O'Connor, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. D. Ward, Mr. J. Hill, Lieut. Dowlas, Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. Gasper, Mr. Taylor, and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE POWERS OF INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.

We are astonished beyond measure at the extraordinary powers with which income-tax gatherers have just been invested. They are now clothed with judicial and magisterial power, and the police are to carry out their decisions, and superintendents of gaols are to receive their prisoners. Woe unto the man who is not satisfied with the tax imposed upon him; the Civil Courts are closed against him; if he does not pay, the tax-gatherer may immediately double the amount, and recover this by distraint, or send the man to prison. Are our legislators and rulers mad, that they take a leaf out of the code of the most despotic and degraded of oriental nations? The next thing will be to make it penal to write anything against the legislation of the country. It is difficult to say what, in the form of tyranny, we may not look for next.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A meeting for the presentation of prizes to the girls of the Goculdas Tejpal school, was held on Saturday afternoon at 5 P.M., in the school premises in Hornby Row. The meeting was chiefly composed of Bhattia gentlemen, who mustered strong on this first exhibition of the kind in that community. Dr. Bhau Daji presided. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Dadoba Pandurung and Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, who examined some of the most advanced pupils in reading, recitation, grammar, and geography in the vernacular. After the prizes were distributed, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, followed by Mr. Javerilal, spoke at some length as to the difficulties under which the school had two years ago been started, and as to how it was now being managed. They concluded by expressing a hope that as soon as the difficulties in regard to available funds for the purpose were over, the public would have the satisfaction of seeing gradually carried out each and all of the foundations, to the extent of about eight lacs, provided for in the will of the late Goculdas Tejpal, and of which the present girls' school was but a humble beginning. The chairman then addressed the meeting and strongly exhorted the girls to study their lessons well. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE LATE DOSABHOY SORABJEE MOONSHEE.

A meeting of the leading Parsees of Bombay, friends of the late Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, and subscribers to the fund raised to commemorate his name in connection with some educational institution, was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Breach Candy. On the proposition of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna, seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee was voted to the chair. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who had interested himself in raising a fund for the purpose of commemorating the name of Moonshee Dosabhoy Sorabjee, an Oriental scholar of rare literary talents, to give a brief sketch of the subject.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said that, on the day of the funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Dosabhoy Moonshee, he had read a paper, and undertaken to raise a fund from among Mr. Dosabhoy's friends, and to create one or two scholarships to be endowed from the interest that might accrue from such fund. A list was accordingly circulated in Bombay and some outstations, and the result was that in this city the sum of Rs. 2,028 was subscribed; Rs. 210 in Poona through the exertions of Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee; Rs. 109 in Surat through Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Frasema; and Rs. 338 in Broach through the heirs of the late Sett Bomanshajee Byramjee Vakil—making in all Rs. 2,685. Before the meeting proceeded to dispose of the fund, the speaker said he would give a very brief sketch of the life of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, abbreviated from one published in the *Illustrated London News* of February 1863. This account was furnished to that widespread journal by Mr. W. E. Frere, formerly a member of the Bombay Government, and one of the pupils of the Moonshee. Mr. Frere had a photograph taken at his own expense of his former teacher, Mr. Dosabhoy Moonshee, and sent a copy to the *Illustrated London News*, in which a very good likeness appeared at the time. Dosabhoy Sorabjee, a man of Oriental learning and considerable literary talent, belonged to a respectable priestly family. Among the Parsees, priesthood is hereditary, and as nobility amongst most nations is regarded as conferring distinction on a family, so the sacerdotal order is viewed by the Parsees in a somewhat similar light. Dosabhoy was born in the year 1786 in Broach. In 1798, at the age of twelve years, he was brought to Bombay by his father, and his mother, who was a daughter of the late Dustoor Kamdeen, the then high-priest of the Parsee community of Broach, also accompanied her son. He was immediately placed in the Persian seminary conducted by Hajee Mahomed Kayem, one of the learned natives of those days. Here Dosabhoy attracted great notice by his love of books and his aptitude for learning. For about seven years he pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity and the closest application. In the year 1803 he left the seminary for the busy scenes of active life. He was first employed as a Persian teacher by the late Mr. Wadia Hormusjee Bomanjee, and several young gentlemen of that eminent and ancient family were placed under his tuition. One of these pupils was the late Mr. Dosabhoy Jamsetjee Wadia, whose high attainments as a Persian scholar shed a lustre on both the pupil and his teacher. From this illustrious family Dosabhoy obtained the title of Moonshee. His knowledge of Persian, as well as of Guzeratee and Hindustani, became at this time well known in Bombay. Not only was his knowledge of languages great, but he possessed in a high degree the faculty of being able to impart knowledge to others. At this time, however, Dosabhoy was labouring under a very serious disadvantage—there was then no English school in Bombay—but with his wonted application, he surmounted this difficulty. He began to study English in his leisure hours at home by himself; and though, being thus self-instructed, he had not the advantage of a systematic English training, yet he acquired a tolerably good knowledge of the English language, which subsequently greatly improved by his constant intercourse with Europeans. The first British officer who studied Persian under Dosabhoy was Captain Robert Taylor, who for many years was Resident at Bagdad. On his arrival at the presidency of Bombay, he began to read with Dosabhoy "The History of Scinde" in the Persian language. On the annexation in 1817 of Poona to the British Dominions, and during, as well as subsequent to, the administration of the late Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was Governor of Bombay from 1815 to 1827, many young cadets and civilians placed themselves under Dosabhoy's tuition in Bombay for the study of the native languages in which they had to undergo an examination. It would be tedious to mention the names of all of Dosabhoy's distinguished pupils. Suffice it to say that in the list of his scholars appear the names of Messrs. Warden, Simpson, LeGeyt, Reeves, W. E. Frere, Sir Bartle Frere, Messrs. Hebbert, Bellasis, Gibbe, Robertson, Ellis, and many other civil, military, and medical officers. Mr. Dosabhoy was the author of several works. In 1808 he translated into Gujerati a Persian book called "The Kadeem Namah," giving an outline of the ancient history of Persia and an account of the emigration of the Persian progenitors of the present Parsees of India. In 1818 he published a translation of an excellent Persian work, entitled "Tazsarat-ui-Hukma," embodying the life, writings, and moral doctrines of the ancient Grecian and modern Mahomedan philosophers. In 1827 and 1833 he translated two Persian works, named "Shawahiel-un-Natsaaf-ri Ksoath Kabeesan" and "Dalil Hazi," treating of the leap year in the Parsee religion. In 1832 another Persian book was translated and published in Gujerati, being "Gawaaad Kabeesah Dur Din-i-Zartoshtiyeh," on the same subject. Soon after the conversion of two Parsee youths in 1839, he published a work called "Taleem-i-Zartosht," or the doctrines of Zoroaster. In 1843 his famous "Idiomatical Sentences in English, Hindustani, Gujerati, and Persian" was published. In the publication of this polyglot work, the author had the benefit of the distinguished patronage of the first Parsee Baronet—the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. In 1846 "the Catechism of Health" was translated and published by him. In 1849 he issued a translation of three excellent Persian works, namely, the "Khishta, the "Zar-i-Dost Afshar," and the "Zuidan Rood." These translations, with the original Persian, were published at the expense of the Sir J. J. Translation Fund. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution, and in 1865 was nominated a Justice of the Peace. He was a poet, as well as a prose-writer. He died in his eighty-third year (September 1869), and up to the hour of his death his intellect remained clear, and he enjoyed tolerably good health. In his last will and testament he wrote several moral precepts for the guidance of his sons, who are also well-known Moonshees; a copy of which had been furnished to Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, one of which couplets he repeated to the audience, and which was to the effect that Dosabhoy would wish to return compliments to all those friends who had taken the trouble of attending his funeral to the "Tower of Silence," and the speaker had now the duty of presenting compliments to the gentlemen present on behalf of the late Dosabhoy. (Applause.)

It was then proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, and carried unanimously—that this meeting do confirm the report just read by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who should be thanked for his exertions in raising a fund to commemorate the name of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee, and for completing this work with satisfaction.

Proposed by Mr. Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit, and carried unanimously—that, the sum of Rs. 1,000 be presented to the Moola Feroze Madressa (where Persian is taught), and a prize to be called the Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee Prize be annually awarded, out of the interest accruing on that sum, to the most successful student; and the balance (after deducting expenses Rs. 48-2) of Rs. 1,636-14 be presented to the Sir Jamsetjee Zartoshti Madressa, with a request to the trustees of the Punchayet Fund that a scholarship to be called the D. S. Moonshee Scholarship might be annually awarded to the most successful student of that college.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna, the meeting dispersed.

CHOLERA IN POONA.

We regret to hear that two deaths from undoubted cholera have taken place in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, a woman and a child; there can therefore be no further doubt that this fell disease is lurking about the cantonment, and it behoves the higher authorities to see that all recommendations for medical officers are carried out implicitly and without parsimony. The first decided case of cholera this season was that of the late lamented Mrs. Le Mottee of the 56th Regiment; other cases were reported in the native village of Wanowrie, but these were not authenticated. Mr. Underwood, the apothecary there, was even doubtful about them being cholera, but we believe it was decided that they were not even choleraic by both Surgeon Hudson of the 83rd Regiment and Surgeon Boustead of the 9th N. I., both of which gentlemen have frequently visited the village and have taken unusual interest in the matter, offering advice and assistance in every way. We sincerely trust that these cases in the 9th Regiment are not the precursors of others, as is usually the case, at all events we are quite sure that if there is a medical officer in the presidency able to stamp out the disease effectually at its outset, that medical officer is Dr. Boustead. We have not forgotten the well merited praise he received in 1864 from Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief at the time, for the energetic and efficient measures he suggested and undertook during the epidemic in the 33rd, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to which he was then attached. His suggestions and treatment deservedly received a prominent place in the Army Medical Department Blue Book. We would suggest to the cantonment authorities a rigid scrutiny and proper examination of every batch of pilgrims that arrive in Poona, for we believe that these persons very frequently disseminate the disease.—*Poona Observer*.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

POONA vs. AHMEDNUGGER.

This match was played at Ahmednuggur on the 7th and 9th instant.

The Poona team arrived early on Sunday morning, and was soon in a fair way to make up for the night's travelling and the tonga drive from Dhond, thanks to the hospitality of the 3rd King's Own Hussars and the residents of Nuggur, whom we hope very shortly to welcome at Poona.

On Monday the match was commenced, on the prettiest gymkhana ground in India, with very fine weather and an excellent wicket.

The Poona captain with his usual luck won the toss and decided to take the field.

The gallant Major of Hussars, assisted by the staff, first appeared at the wickets, to the bowling of Stephenson and Trueman, but the former soon lost his able companion, who was caught by Fuller for 6. Captain Borradaile added 3, being bowled by Stephenson, when the Nuggur pet, together with the gallant Major, teazed the Poona field until the score stood at 54 for three wickets, the pet being bowled by Trueman; next came a civilian determined to hit, who after running up 21, including three fours, was bowled by the redoubtable "Tom." Daniel followed for one, Lieut. Rooke added 7, the Doctor scoring a not out 3, came in but to see the death of the Major for a well played innings of 23, the last wicket falling for 100 runs.

Lunch followed, which, thanks to our hosts, was beautifully arranged and done ample justice to by everyone, as were also the refreshments during the day.

After lunch the Poona team went to the wickets, represented by Messrs. Walmsley and Pritchard. The former being splendidly caught by Captain Starkey—one wicket for four runs. Mr. Fuller now joined Mr. Pritchard, and for a time the Nuggur fielding was severely tried, until Pritchard was caught by Captain Borradaile, two wickets for 35. Lieut. Stephenson then went to the wickets, and the R. A. and R. E. pulled up the score to 56, when a shooter levelled the R. A., and "the Ensign" took his place. The R. E. was bowled by Captain Borradaile. Captain Trueman succumbed to a curly one from Hancock, Lieut. Anderson taking his place, who with the Veteran Ensign instanter commenced a game of tip and run to the slow under of Hancock, which answered remarkably, with the score rapidly advancing to 122 an increase of 56 runs, when a slow one proved too much, and Marlborough fell after a well played innings for 26 runs, Captain Mathew played well for 12, Gordon for 6, and at last the Ensign was run out for a very well played innings for 48, last wicket falling for 173 runs.

Nuggur being 73 to the bad, again took the wickets, but was unable against the steady bowling of Trueman and Stephenson to accomplish more than 20 runs for the first eight wickets, when time was called. On Wednesday the game was resumed, when Lieutenant Rooke and Captain Borradaile did their utmost to save the one innings defeat; Rooke was bowled by Stephenson for a well played 25, leaving Poona the winners by one innings and 17 runs:—

AHMEDNUGGUR.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Blundell 3rd, Hussars, ct Stephenson b Gordon		23	b Trueman	0
Major Shewell, C, ct Fuller b. Stephenson		6	b Trueman	1
Captain Borradaile, R H A, b Stephenson		3	not out	6
Captain Starkey, 3rd Hussars, b Trueman		17	b Trueman	0
Mr. Acworth, C S, b Trueman		21	run out	4
Captain Daniell, b Gordon		1	b Stephenson	1
Lieut Rooke, R H A, b Trueman		7	b Stephenson	25
Major Drummond, S C, run out		2	b Stephenson	3
Dr Anderson, 3rd Hussars not out		3	c Trueman, b Stephenson	3
Lieut Morris, S C, b Trueman		0	c and b Stephenson	3
Gunner Hancock, R H A, b Trueman		0	b Stephenson	3
B 5 W, 12		17	B 4, LB 1, W 2	7
		100		56

POONA.

Mr Walmsley, 56th Regiment, c Starkey b Drummond	0
Mr Pritchard, C S, c and b Borradaile	19
Mr Fuller, R E, b Borradaile	18
Mr Stephenson, R A, b Hancock	14
Mr Capel, 56th Regiment, run out	48
Captain Trueman, b Hancock	0
Mr Anderson, 83rd Regiment, b Hancock	26
Captain Mathew, R E, c Borradaile b Drummond	12
Mr Gordon, R A, b Acworth	6
Mr Forrest, b Drummond	0
Mr Mark, not out	4
B 7, LB 4, W 11, NB 4	26
Sum Total	173

—*Poona Observer*.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

At the Small Causes Court on Friday last, a case involving a point of law was disposed of before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee. The suit was brought by one Mohideen Khan against one Hoossein Khan to recover Rs. 211, the amount of moneys paid on account and for the use and at the request of the defendant, to Marwaree Huckma Rama, in settlement of a decree passed against the defendant in cause No. 2848 of 1857, at the instance of the said Marwaree.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; the defendant in person.

The defendant denied his liability to pay, alleging that the decree against him was eventually paid with his moneys. The plaintiff proved the fact of the payment of this decree by his own moneys; and his testimony was corroborated by that of his son. It appeared that when the plaintiff accepted the transfer, he caused the Marwaree to make the following endorsement on the decree:—"All the rupees in respect of the decree have been paid in full. I have no claim whatever in respect of this decree; a transfer for Rs 211-4 has been accepted by Meeya Mohideen, the balance of the decree has been given up. Dated 12th March 1867. Handwriting of Marwaree Satha Oodavjee."

The Marwaree was called. He appeared to be a witness hostile to the plaintiff, but in cross-examination by Mr. Nusserwanjee, he was obliged to admit that the moneys were paid to him by the defendant for, and on behalf of, the plaintiff.

Defendant brought witnesses to show that a quarrel subsisted between him and the plaintiff.

Towards the close of the case, more than three years having passed since the fact of payment by plaintiff of moneys to the Marwaree for the use of the defendant, the Court was pleased to call upon plaintiff's pleader to show that the claim was not statute-barred.

Mr. Nusserwanjee commenced by observing that a distinction had been made between agreements made by parties and promises created by law, and commented upon and exemplified clause 9 and clause 10 of the 1st section of the Limitation Act (14 of 1859). He maintained that the statutary limitation in cases of moneys paid to the use of another was six years, and not three. He contended that the present claim was one founded upon a contract implied by law, and therefore, as such, was beyond the pale of clause 9 of the 1st section. Mr. Nusserwanjee cited the case of Oomerchund Hakamchund against Shah Bulakidas Lalchund, reported in the 5th vol. of the Bombay High Court Reports, p. 16; and particularly drew the Court's attention to that portion of the judgment of the Appellate Court, where it was stated that the late Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Matthew Sausse, in Suit No. 316 of 1863, which has not been reported, but which was seen by them, had held that suits for money *paid* fell within clause 16 of section 1, and might be brought within six years. After referring to several other passages in that judgment, he (Mr. Nusserwanjee) observed that the case treated the whole law as to express contracts and implied obligations. The case of Gorvo Persad v. Gally Comar Goose, Leg. Rem. 165, reported in Bourke's Law of Limitation, p. 148, note 3, was next cited. The judgment of the Calcutta High Court in a case referred to them from the Small Causes Court, reported in the 4th vol. of the Weekly Reporter, p. 19; and another under the head of "Civil Ruling," at page 34, of the 3 vol. of the same series, were then referred to. Mr. Nusserwanjee concluded by observing that he trusted that the evidence adduced would warrant the Court to be with him on the merits, and that the authorities cited and the arguments urged would be sufficient to induce the Court to be with him on the law of the case.

His Honor held that on the authorities cited he could not but hold that claims to recover moneys paid to the use of another were governed by clause 16, section 1, as they created implied obligations. Upon the evidence and the merits of the case, the preponderance of testimony and the probabilities were in favour of the plaintiff. The Court ordered a verdict to be entered on behalf of the plaintiff, certifying his pleader's costs.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A meeting of Messrs. Payne & Co.'s creditors was held on Tuesday, to consider the proposal of Messrs. Preston and Newton, the senior partners, who arrived in Calcutta by the last mail. It appeared from the statement laid before the meeting that there were upwards of two and a half lakhs of assets over liabilities, and that the firm being perfectly solvent, all that the business wanted was time. Accordingly, permission to carry on for a further period of six months was asked for, and a resolution to that effect, proposed by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., was unanimously carried. All the creditors present were animated by the best feeling towards the firm, and disposed to grant it every reasonable accommodation. The business will now be conducted by the partners, the meeting having determined that further carrying on under inspection was not necessary. We understand that the firm of Messrs. Payne & Co. at Bombay is in a highly flourishing condition, and that the temporary difficulties of the firm here have in no way affected that branch.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 20th August, 5-40 a.m.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

Galle, 20th August, 5 a.m.—Mail steamer from Bombay arrived.

Galle, 20th August, 5 p.m.—Steamer Mooltan from Aden arrived.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Miss Mary Carpenter is expected in India about the end of this year. She will probably come with Babu Sasipada Banerji and his wife.

The Maharajah of Jeypore is not likely to prolong his stay at Simla till the period originally intended. The climate of Simla has but little agreed with him this season.

Killed by Lightning.—On the 14th instant, at Jajauli, near Pachim Sureera, in this district, four men were standing under a pipul tree during a heavy storm. Two of them were killed by a flash of lightning on the spot, and the other two received slight injuries in the feet.—*Pioneer*.

The Governor of Pondicherry.—The British bachelor at Cuddalore will learn with mingled feelings of pleasure and alarm that M. Faron, the Governor designate, who is expected to arrive at Pondicherry early next month, will be accompanied by his six grown-up daughters. No more, then, should there be at the gubernatorial dances, a painful lack of lovely and accomplished partners; no more, need the beauty, and fashion, in the chief French settlement in India, take their notions of Les Modes second-hand from illustrated periodicals. Who would not be a chef de service, an aide-de-camp in waiting, under such conditions!—*Madras Mail*.

Scinde Railway Reductions.—We have been informed that the company has ordered several reductions and transfers in the departments at Kurrachee and Kotree. Amongst them we observe that the post of loading inspector has been abolished, and the head-clerkships of the Indus Flotilla and Traffic Manager's offices have been amalgamated into one, the head clerk of the former having been selected for the place. We are glad however to learn that the agent, Captain Wood, has considerately provided for the employés whose services have been dispensed with. We further hear that Mr. Winterbottom, Station Master at Kotree, and Mr. Draper, Station Master here, have received orders to exchange places.—*Sind News*, August 14.

"Respectable Destitution" in Madras.—What an amount of respectable destitution is revealed by the fact that for the temporary appointments in connection with the Madras Census no less than seven hundred applications have been made! The salary offered to the writers is only Rs. 25, and the period of employment is only a few weeks, and yet more than five hundred persons have applied. It is to be presumed that all of them are now idle, dependent upon others for support, or eking out a scanty living by the sale of their household goods. Under no circumstances can the position be a desirable one, and there must be perhaps as many others without employment who are either too proud, or too cautious, or too despairing to apply for it. Incidental circumstances like this are among the very best means of testing the condition of particular classes, and in the case under notice they prove an amount of decent poverty that is almost appalling.—*Madras Times*.

The Black-backed Goose.—A correspondent from Shajehanpore sends us the following:—"On the 4th August, at about 7 P.M., when taking my evening ride through the regimental lines, my attention was attracted by the curious flight of a large goose (black and white) among the mango trees in front of the hospital. After she had taken two or three turns round the tope, to my astonishment she went towards a tree, darting into a hole about 20 feet above the ground just over my head. I told my syce to climb the tree and endeavour to catch the bird. With some difficulty he caught her, and then took from her nest in the hole 16 large eggs, larger than those of the tame duck. The hollow in the tree was comfortably lined with white down. In less than 10 minutes I placed the eggs under hens, and shall hope in the course of a week to have a family of what Jerdon calls the black-backed goose, which he says breeds in July and August, in grass, by the sides of tanks laying six to eight eggs."—*Pioneer*.

A Girls' School has been established by the Indian Reform Association in connection with the Female Normal School.—*Indian Mirror*.

Babu Mohendro Loll Shome, one of the distinguished pleaders of the High Court, died on Tuesday last, at about 11 A.M. The Bar have recorded the loss in the following terms:—"The Bar have learnt with profound regret the death of Babu Mohendro Loll Shome, which took place on Tuesday, the 15th August 1871, and do hereby place on record the high sense they had entertained of the deceased, as a lawyer, scholar, and gentleman, and that by his demise the profession has sustained a grievous and serious loss."—*Ibid.*

Dreadful Accident at Agra.—Agra has some very old inhabitants, and the very oldest of them cannot remember any rainfall to equal that of the past three months. The generally placid Jumna has exceeded all the bounds of propriety, by intruding upon the public thoroughfare and into the neat little gardens and temples upon its right bank and into the streets of the city running parallel therewith. People begin to fear for their houses, massive and well-built though they be thereabout. It is very difficult if not quite impossible now for conveyances to cross the bridge. The approaches are submerged. The bridge itself (pontoons) has stood the rush of water roaring under it remarkably well so far. There are men stationed at each anchor cable, anxiously watching the result of the enormous strain; and every other possible measure to ensure the safety of the structure has been taken. It is many a long day now, we fancy, since the river flowed through the moat of the Fort and played right round under its massive stone walls. It is doing so now; and on Tuesday caused serious damage and loss of life. A large concourse of natives stood over the outer wall of the moat, immediately under the chief bastion—the Shah Boorj—watching the gambols of sundry tribes of big black snakes whose time-honoured retreats the water had penetrated. Suddenly the earth sunk from under their feet, the wall fell in, towards the water, and a mass of human beings young and old were floundering helplessly struggling for life. Some were taken out dead, others more or less seriously injured, but many others are it is surmised buried under the débris. The actual number of deaths it will not be possible to ascertain till the waters have subsided.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 17.

Acquittal of Mr. Ross.—It will be recollected that some time back Mr. Melville E. Ross, a contractor residing at Bellary, was convicted by the Sessions Court of that place of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The charge against the prisoner was preferred under the following circumstances. A woman servant in the employ of Mr. Ross reported to him that a horse-keeper of his had stolen some of his doors. The circumstance was reported to the police and the horsekeeper was taken into custody and charged before the magistrate with theft. Mr. Ross persisted in his charge against the horsekeeper, but when he came before the magistrate as a witness he said that he had given the horsekeeper permission to take the doors, and the horsekeeper was acquitted. It was in respect of this statement made on oath by Mr. Ross by which the horsekeeper got off that Mr. Ross was charged with giving false evidence. Mr. Mayne filed an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Court, and the appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Innes. Mr. Mayne argued that there had not been sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of giving false evidence and contended that there must be two contradictory statements on oath and that it was not sufficient to show that the prisoner had made different statements which were not on oath. Their Lordships, after listening to the arguments of the learned counsel, reserved their decision, and the sentence was suspended until the appeal should be disposed of. Yesterday in the Appellate Court their Lordships delivered judgment, and said that after having weighed all the circumstances of the case and considering the position and character of the prisoner they had come to the conclusion to discharge him and an order was accordingly passed.—*Madras Mail*.

Cheap and Speedy Justice.—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court on Tuesday, an application was made by a native butcher to Mr. Thomson, the first Judge, for a summons returnable within two hours, against Captain Isaac, master of the American ship Derbyshire. The applicant stated that he had supplied the captain, crew, and officers of the ship with their daily bazaar, and had done so even that morning; there was due to him Rs. 215-12 0, and the vouchers showing the articles supplied each day were signed by the steward of the ship. The ship was dropping down the river, and the captain did not appear inclined to pay his bill. The Court granted the application, and ordered the summons to be served personally on the captain. About half past 1, the parties were before the Court. The captain protested vehemently at being brought up on so short a notice. He never refused to pay the man; on the contrary, he fixed 4 o'clock that day for the payment of his bill at Garden Reach, where the vessel had gone from her moorings that morning. He had no objections to make to the correctness of the plaintiff's claim, but he must say that he had been most unnecessarily dragged into Court. The plaintiff had not as yet completed his contract, for he would have to supply the bazaar to-morrow morning. Plaintiff stated that his contract was to supply the ship so long as she was in her moorings. If he waited till the ship went down to Garden Reach he would never have been able to recover his money. When he presented his bill that morning, the captain wanted to pay him 150 rupees and he had declined to accept that sum. The ship's sircar, examined on behalf of the captain, swore positively that the plaintiff did not present his bill that morning. The captain told the witness, the plaintiff, and a great many other people, to come on board the ship when she dropped down Garden Reach at 4 P.M., and they would all be paid. The plaintiff was told to put a stamp on his bill. The Judge asked the witness how he knew that the bill was not stamped if it had not been presented. The witness replied that the plaintiff had told him that he had brought his bill, but that it was not stamped. The Court decreed the case.—*Indian Daily News*.

A Dear Pair of Boots.—An indignant correspondent in the Mofussil writes to the *Madras Times* as follows:—"I wrote to —— and Co., Madras, the other day for a pair of Wellington's made of English calf—not "dress," mind, but every day working boots—thinking, in the innocence of my heart that they would cost 10 or 12 rupees. What do you think they come to—without bangy hire? Twenty-nine rupees eight annas, Sir! The bangby will cost about Rs. 3 more. So that the total will be about Rs. 32-8 annas!"

In *Regina vs. Dunn* the jury acquitted the prisoner on the heavier counts of indictment, and returned a verdict of *guilty* in respect of the 3rd count, in which he was charged with indecent assault. The sentence was two years' rigorous imprisonment (three months of which to be solitary) and a fine of five hundred rupees, or in default a further term of six months.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Aug. 15.

Who is to Blame?—The authorities of the Punjab Railway have been of late singularly unhappy in the cases they have prosecuted in the Chief Court. The trial on Saturday of the engine-driver who ran the train into the gap at the Beas has by no means added to this unhappy reputation. The trial was a very long, wearisome affair, but was very patiently listened to by both judge and jury, and the crowded state of the Court up to the acquittal of the prisoner at nine o'clock at night testified to the interest the public felt was attached to the investigation. The case divided itself into two sets of facts, the evidence of those on the train and the evidence of those at the gap who saw the train approach. What the prosecution sought to prove was that the engine-driver neglected signals and wilfully endangered the safety of passengers by reckless driving. The jury did not think it necessary to retire, and returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty." The judge stated he fully concurred in the verdict and discharged he prisoner. The result was received with considerable cheering and clapping of hands by those present.—*Ibid.*

The Chief Court of the Punjab as a Court of Revision.—We understand that the Chief Court has recently decided on refusing to allow the police department to bring to its notice criminal cases in which it appears that a miscarriage of justice has taken place, and in which accordingly the powers of revision vested in the Chief Court might advantageously be exercised. This decision appears somewhat surprising: one would have thought that the judges would have been glad of such valuable assistance in exercising that superintendence over the Courts of the province, which forms so important a portion of their duties, and with a view to which such a vast amount of time, labour, paper and ink are spent in compiling statistics. One reason for the appointment of a third judge was, if we remember right, that this most necessary superintendence should be more thoroughly exercised. We find that in the year 1869-70, out of 54,631 criminal cases decided, the Chief Court as a Court of Revision called for only 277! which certainly, considering what the Punjab Courts are, does not look as if any very minute supervision was being exercised and the labours of revision too severe. When it is remembered that the police have the actual conduct of a large number of cases, and of course know the details of all better than any one else, we are at a loss to conceive on what ground, except that of departmental jealousy, the co-operation of the police department in dealing with illegal magisterial proceedings can have been declined. Considering, moreover, that the Chief Court has been closed for days together for lack of work, that of late we believe it has been sitting only three days a week, and that one member of the Bench found leisure for a month's repose at Simla in addition to his two months' vacation, we should have thought that the chance of work from whatever quarter would have been not unwelcome. Dis (et judicibus) aliter visum!—*Ibid.*

DECIMAL SUBDIVISION OF THE RUPEE.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

NOTE BY MR. E. GAY, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GENERAL, DATED 27TH APRIL 1871.

I am glad to have the opportunity of submitting a note upon the question of decimalising the Indian coinage.

There are two proposals in these papers,—the first, that full inquiry should be made into the matter; the second, that without any inquiry the whole of the subsidiary coinage of the country should be revolutionised.

It is impossible to object to inquiry, but I hope to be able to show reason for at least pausing before any radical change is made.

It would be tedious to go through the whole of the arguments which induced Parliament to reject the proposal for a decimal coinage in England. I will only note certain points in which the reasoning would affect India differently from England, and then see whether by these differences the objections to a decimal coinage are strengthened or weakened so far as this country is concerned.

It will be admitted that a far larger proportion of calculations is made mentally in India than in England: this arises not only from the comparative scarcity of writing materials, but from the large number of petty purchases made by the poorer classes and the numerous calculations they make of discount, interest, daily rates, and other matters that are almost unknown to the English peasant; accordingly, as we might expect, we find far greater skill in mental arithmetic in proportion to other education in India than in England.

Thus where an English boy learns the multiplication table up to 12 times 12, the Indian boy learns it to 20 times 20, or even 30 times 30. He learns also tables in verse giving rates of daily pay at so much per month, and many other questions which in England could be solved on paper.

Altogether, then, more weight should be given comparatively in India than in England to the convenience which a system affords for mental calculations.

Now the argument that chiefly weighed with the English Commission in rejecting the decimal system, was its inferiority for mental calculation; they admitted fully that for philosophers, actuaries, and all persons dealing with large and complicated accounts, decimals would be convenient; but even in England they considered this outweighed by the inconvenience a decimal system would cause to the masses.*

* EXTRACT FROM COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

7. "That as regards the comparative convenience of our present coinage and of the pound and mil scheme, for the reckonings of the shop and the market, and for mental calculations generally, the superiority rests with the present system, in consequence, principally, of the more convenient divisibility of 4, 12, and 20, as compared with 10, and the facility for a successive division by 2, that is, for repeated halving, in correspondence with the natural and necessary tendency to this mode of subdividing all material things, and with the prevalence of binary steps in the division of our weights and measures."

FROM LORD OVERSTONE'S DRAFT REPORT.

"The desirability of introducing decimals into the coinage must therefore mainly depend on the results which it would give under the remaining head of inquiry, relating to mental computations. The more the whole subject is considered, the more obvious does it become that facility of mental reckoning outweighs in importance all the other possible qualities of a system of coinage; so much so, indeed, that any decided superiority in this respect would suffice to compensate for very considerable inconveniences in other particulars. Although the superior convenience of our present coinage in some other respects is not, in our judgment, inconsiderable, the grand test of the value of the rival systems of coinage is the readiness with which they may be adapted to mental reckoning, especially to such short computations as occur on all retail purchases. Hundreds of transactions of this kind must be settled, without the aid of paper, for one calculation made with the pen. Many of these are worked, and often, it is said, very well worked by persons not only ignorant of the processes of paper arithmetic, but unable to read and write; and we think it important to bear in mind a circumstance specially dwelt upon by Dr. Gray, Mr. Bennett, and others that any change which would interfere with the calculations of the unlettered classes would not only affect the great majority of the population, but would fall upon persons who have not the previous education necessary to enable them to adapt themselves to a new arithmetic.

"In attributing such conclusive importance to this part of the inquiry, we are but repeating the sentiments more or less distinctly avowed alike by the advocates and opponents of decimalization. The following remarks, extracted from the extremely valuable paper contributed by Mr. Bennett, are not in our opinion at all beyond the truth:—

"'I cannot hesitate for an instant to regard retail trade as the primary object to the uses of which the currency should be made subservient. The transactions of retail trade are in the proportion of at least a thousand to one to wholesale dealings; they are in a great majority of instances the subject of immediate payment in money; and they constitute the entire sum of the pecuniary dealings of the poorer and less instructed classes, as well as a large share of the dealings of all.

"'I pass over a great many other points connected with the educational part of the question; but there is one which is much too important to be omitted,—I allude to the process of mental arithmetic, which many acquire by habit and practice alone, and which others derive from rules given by those who have deeply studied the properties of numbers. With a very large portion, unhappily too large a portion, of the community, this is the only arithmetic possible; and yet there are few men, women, or even children of ten years old, of ordinary capacity, who cannot (although entirely uneducated, in the school sense of the term) calculate in our existing coinage all the little money questions which occur to them in daily practice. The power of mental calculation necessary for this purpose has been gradually acquired, like their knowledge of most things around them, by experience; and it seems to me that nothing short of necessity should induce us to deprive them of the fruits of this experience, and to compel them, as it were, to begin the world again with a system of ideas to which they are strangers. The same thing may be said with reference to the peculiar mental calculations connected with almost every branch of trade, the facilities for which depend entirely on the varied relations which figures bear to each other in money, weights, and measures, and which would be abolished under a decimal system. Within the last twenty or thirty years specially, the art of mental calculation has been brought to great perfection with reference to almost all the purposes of life; its great advantages are manifest; it forms an important part of the education of all who are engaged in trade; and yet it is proposed, by a way of improvement, to render all the commonly practised methods of this art useless or impracticable.'

"Indeed, the emphasis with which almost every witness has asserted that the convenience of retail transactions would be promoted by the system of coinage which he recommends, is in itself a very marked acknowledgment of the extreme importance of this part of the subject."

Again, it can hardly be denied that the people in India are more suspicious of the action of Government than in England; but even there the resistance to change was expected to be formidable. The definite proposal now put forward is to introduce the change at once, and in doing so to assume "that there would be no appreciable difference for purposes of retail trade between 1 pie and one two-hundredth part of a rupee." The difference is precisely 4 per cent, and the extract from Lord Overstone, which I add in a note,† appears an exact answer by anticipation to both proposals even disregarding the special dislike to change on the part of an Indian population.

† FROM LORD OVERSTONE'S DRAFT REPORT.

"In his evidence before the late Parliamentary Committee (532), Sir John Herschel says of the proposal to introduce a decimal coinage,—'It cannot be expected that it should not present itself to the lower classes under a repulsive aspect; and without allowing a sufficiently long interval for preparation, and duly familiarizing these classes with the expectation of a change, and giving them an idea of what that change will consist in, it will be quite sure to encounter a very formidable resistance.' It is not easy to see how the people are to be familiarized with the change, except by the gradual circulation of new coins intermixed with our present money. The confusion which would result from the co-existence of two copper coinages differing 4 per cent. in value, is a serious thing to contemplate; but the only other alternative is to disregard Sir John Herschel's warning, and make a sudden change by law in the value of the existing coins, in lieu of issuing new pieces to represent the new values. The requisite alteration in the legal value of the vast mass of copper coins in the country, and of the smaller silver coins, would involve a loss falling on the poorer classes, which may be estimated at £30,000. This would be felt as an act of arbitrary injustice by every one who suffered by the change, and there would therefore seem to be no option but to call in the old coins and issue new ones, with such moderate speed as the extent and difficulty of the operation, and the necessity of avoiding harsh measures of compulsion, would allow. Two systems of coin would therefore remain for some indefinite period, circulating side by side, and our coinage would certainly, during all this time, be worse than that which we have at present. No one who has experienced the inconvenience of the current coinages met with in various parts of the continent would willingly admit the evil, for any considerable time, into this country, even though one of the rival systems should be theoretically perfect. How long this confusion would have to be endured we hardly venture to predict, but it could scarcely fail to extend over many years."

There are also in India considerations differing in kind as well as in degree from those which influenced the English Parliament.

In this country the names and relations of the present coins are applied to other matters of daily life in a way unknown in England: thus a person is not said to have "a quarter" but "a four annas share;" in fact, ordinary fractions are expressed by means of money, the rupee being taken as the unit, and its divisions representing the fractions, and for such a purpose a decimal division is notoriously ill adapted.

A practical objection to any change of coins in India arises from the imposition always practised in such cases on the ignorant people. When we know that the money changers took batta on the plea that the rupee on which the Queen's head had curls was of different value from that on which there were no curls, it is easy to see the fraud that would be practised with coins of entirely new names and value.

The admitted objection that our stamps are calculated on the present coinage is no doubt important, but it is no more so in the case of the price of stamps than in the prices of all other commodities which have gradually conformed to the existing coinage; in that special case it would also inconvenience the Government, in the thousand other cases it would only inconvenience the people.

It is worth notice that, even where a decimal system has been long established, it is constantly ignored in common parlance. A peasant in France will speak of "6 sous" not "30 centimes;" this is still more universal in Belgium;‡ while even in America the lower orders speak of "a quarter" not 25 cents.

It may be said that this fact removes part of the objection to the plan that, if the people found the change inconvenient, they would ignore it. Supposing, however, that the new system does no good, it will certainly do great harm; not only will the people be liable to extortion when they come in contact with the legal system, but anything which tends to widen the distance between the Government and the governed in social matters is much to be deprecated.

On the other hand, it may be possible to enforce the adoption of the system, but if such competent judges as Lord Overstone and Sir J. Herschel (who take opposite sides on the decimal question generally) agree that a difference of 4 per cent. will cause a very appreciable loss to the poor, it may well be considered what would be the political effect of enforcing such a measure in India.

‡ FROM LORD OVERSTONE'S DRAFT REPORT.

"In Belgium, where the French coinage was introduced in the last century, and finally established by the law of 1832, the transition has been so imperfectly effected, that we are informed that 'in usual life every man in Belgium is compelled to have constantly at hand his tables of reduction of the various moneys, both past and present.' At Antwerp goods are bought and sold in Netherlands money, though, in deference to the law, public sales take place in francs and centimes. The majority of merchants are said to have adopted the legal system of accounts; but small sums connected with the people's daily dealings are generally ment oned in Brabant guilders and stuyvers; farmers and all shopkeepers, specially in the Flemish provinces, still continuing to use the old denominations of coin."

MEMORANDUM ON THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE FROM GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR STATE RAILWAYS.

It is now more than five years since I first mooted the question of decimalizing the rupee in Ceylon. At first the measure was opposed, but the opposition gradually diminished as its fallacies were demonstrated; for, when the proposed change was clearly explained, both Europeans and natives approved of it, and even many of those who had originally been its active opponents were converted into warm supporters, so that the memorial, praying His Excellency the Governor to adopt the decimal sub-division of the rupee, contained a larger number of signatures from all classes than any petition that has ever been laid before the Government of Ceylon, and I now learn that the measure has just received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I trust that India will soon inaugurate a similar policy. I admit that Ceylon is but a small country in comparison with India, and that changes can easily be made in it which in India are fraught with difficulty, owing to the magnitude of the country; but, on the other hand, India possesses, as I shall presently show, elements which afford greater facilities for decimalization than existed in Ceylon, or, in fact, in any other country in the world. At the same time the subject requires in India a treatment slightly different from that which has been adopted in Ceylon.

As I learn that my original paper on this question was last year officially laid before you, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the arguments therein used, or to show how the question of tolls, stamps, and contracts, may be met without difficulty: it is sufficient for my present purpose to add that I would suggest for India a slight modification of the plan originally proposed for Ceylon. The present silver coinage should remain unaltered, and the coinage I recommend will then stand as follows:

PROPOSED COINAGE.

Description of Coins.		Value in Cents.	Value in Fractions of a Rupee.
Existing Silver Coins...	Rupee	100	1
	8 Anna piece	50	½
	4 "	25	¼
	2 "	12½	⅛
New Copper Tokens...	1 cent	1	1/100
	½ "	½	1/200

The lowest token would then be half a cent., or the 200th part of a rupee, (the pie is the 192nd part of a rupee.)

It may be objected that the coinage of a *half* cent. is a violation of the decimal principle; but as Professor de Morgan has ably pointed out, "the mere having of the lowest coin is no disadvantage, it is the abiding delusion of the opponent of decimals that he *will* suppose the decimalist to be under a contract, never to use common fractions." Moreover, the half cent is of so low a value that practically it will not be introduced into accounts. In the accounts of the Public Works of the Government of Ceylon, the farthing (which is about double the value of the half cent) was excluded, although a coin equivalent to the half farthing was in universal circulation.

Before I proceed to show how the decimal sub-division may be introduced without difficulty, I must premise that it is admitted even by the most stubborn opponents of change that for all "*paper* transactions" (that is, for all calculations on paper, in contradiction to *mental* calculation), the decimal system possesses great advantages. I must also meet the popular fallacy which so many even amongst the educated classes entertain, that, in the event of a decimal coinage being introduced, it will be necessary for those who have forgotten their school lore to learn again decimal arithmetic. Nothing can be more fallacious than such an idea. No special preparation is necessary to enable any one to understand and use a decimal sub-division, but those who do use a decimal coinage are unconsciously, and without an effort on their part, *taught* decimal arithmetic, the only difficulty is the slight effort of memory necessary to remember that the half-rupee represents 50, the quarter rupee 25 cents, &c.—a difficulty that could not be one of many days duration even with the most stupid.

Premising this, I propose for the introduction of the decimal system nothing more than the coinage of a small quantity of copper tokens, and an enactment to legalize their circulation. It may be asked what advantage is to be gained by this course? Simply that the fact of such tokens being in circulation would admit of agreement for rates of labour, contracts, and accounts under the decimal denomination; in fact, it would allow facilities for "paper transactions" in decimals. The plan might be introduced first in one district on a small scale, and, when successful, it might be gradually extended, and finally adopted throughout India.

Then comes the question: What machinery would you adopt for the introduction of such tokens, if minted, and what will be the practical working of such an introduction? To this I answer, that there can be no better opportunity for a commencement than in the construction of one of the State Railways on which I would introduce them, but always with the proviso that if it would be found to be prejudicial to the labour market, it should not be pressed. I would select that district which, after careful consideration, I found to afford the fewest obstacles to the introduction, and provide the treasuries in the vicinity of the railway with a supply of the new copper tokens; these tokens should not be used to make entire payments, but simply to meet the balance of those sums which may not exactly coincide with the old system. For instance, supposing 5r. 30cts. to due to be a man, he would receive 5 rs. a four anna piece (25 cents,) and 5 copper cents.

It may be urged that the natives will receive such tokens with reluctance, but a little reflection will show that there is no ground for supposing that the new tokens will not be received by the natives as readily as the existing legal tokens, for so long as the natives are allowed to coin "dumps," and thus make a profit by usurping the prerogative of the Crown, the "dum" will be in favour rather than the legalized token, which circulates at a *nominal* value far higher than its *intrinsic* value; but in spite of the reluctance of the native to receives the pie, it is evident the Government must make its payment by means of a *legalized* token, and I cannot think that the cents would be looked upon with less favour than existing tokens. On the contrary, it is probable that the natives will prefer tokens which they can get at the rate of 200 to the rupee to those which are only issued at the rate of 192, more especially if the former be made (as they can be made with profit) slightly more bulky than the pie tokens. Even should any reluctance be manifested on the part of the natives to receive the new tokens, they can be informed that 100 cents will be taken in exchange for a rupee at all the Government Treasuries and the Railway Pay Offices.

I lay a stress on the necessity for using *copper* and not bronze as the metal for these tokens, because the natives, as a rule, like as much metal as possible for their money, and this will account partially for the preference accorded by them to the "dum," which contains a larger proportion of metal than the legalized tokens. The "dumps," which I have examined, fluctuate in value from 2¼ to 3 pie per "dump," whilst in weight they equal 5 pie.

The introduction of new copper tokens presents no greater difficulty than the introduction of the three-penny and four-penny pieces in England; the Government of India cannot be compromised by such a step, as it is committed to nothing beyond the cost of minting the tokens. If successful, as I believe it must be, the introduction of a decimal system will confer a great boon on India, and if not, the coinage of the small quantity of tokens necessary to make the experiment is a matter of no moment. We have at present an inconvenient system of copper tokens which are not acceptable to the masses in India. Why not change it for one that will be eminently valuable? I do not ask for any sudden alteration in the accounts of Government or in the stamp and tolls; the measure I propose will merely affect the internal working of the construction accounts of that State Railway upon which it may be adopted, but it will serve to demonstrate the possibility of extending the principle. Should the trial be successful, there will be no difficulty in gradually calling in the old copper tokens, and the final change may after a time be easily made.

I will now deal with some of the most plausible objections that have been urged against decimalization. Four commissions or committees in England have reported in favour of decimalization, but a fifth commission (Lord Overstone's, 1859,) arrived at conclusions adverse to its adoption.

Lord Overstone, though an able man, was evidently strongly prejudiced against any change, and acted rather the part of the indiscreet partizan than that of the impartial judge. His questions were so palpably unfair that Sir John Herschel, Professor deMorgan, and others pointed out the "unfairness" and "one-sidedness" of the questions put to them, and even Mr. Hemmings, the barrister employed by Lord Overstone to revise the evidence, and to attempt to weaken the weighty testimonies of such men as the Astronomer Royal, Sir John Herschel, and Professor deMorgan,—even he was forced to admit that they were unfair. The arguments used in the report of that Commission will, therefore, be the strongest that can be urged against decimalization. Now, even admitting for the sake of argument, that the rejection of decimals by Lord Overstone was desirable in the case of England, the strongest reasons adduced by him have no force in India. The great and really the only real objection is in fact the general aversion of all classes to any change, and the attachment of the lower classes to the copper coinage, in consequence of their long use of it. A few ingenious arguments have been urged, such as the facilities afforded by the existing system for mental calculation, but they are simply raised to back up the main question, and are literally of no weight when compared with the difficulty of disturbing the existing copper tokens. Now, such a difficulty does not exist amongst the masses in India; the legalized copper tokens are rejected by the lower classes, and the illegal "dump" of fluctuating value, the native and spurious coins, and the cowrie are very generally substituted for it as the medium for circulation. Still we *must* have *legalized* copper tokens, and we might just as well adopt that form which is universally acknowledged to be the best.

In the report of Lord Overstone there appears the following remarkable assertion: "For mental calculations generally the superiority rests with the present system in consequence principally of the more convenient divisibility of 4, 12, and 20 as compared with 10, and the facility for a successive division by 2." Now, even without the assertion of the Astronomer Royal, that the present system is unsuited to mental calculation, whether small or great, it must appear startling to any unprejudiced mind that a system involving three distinct and different bases (or as Professor deMorgan rightly terms it the "quarto-duodecimo vicesimal coinage") should give greater facilities than that which involves but one base, and still more startling does it appear when one of the three favoured bases is practically the same as the single one which is condemned.

Lord Overstone appears to have overlooked the fact that in a decimal system it is possible to dispense with sub-division to a great extent, and to substitute the more easy process of multiplication for the more complicated process of division. Let facts speak for themselves. How many people in England are able to make use of mental calculations in any cases, but those of the most simple character? Not one in 100! even amongst the educated classes; the so-called "binary"* system does not admit of it. Contrast this with China where the decimal system is in full force. The lower orders of the Chinese perform mental calculation with a facility and rapidity that is impossible under the "binary" system even to well educated men in England. To a mind accustomed to one sytem, that system, however imperfect it may be, gives the greatest facilities for mental calculation; and I have no doubt that to most Englishmen the so-called "binary" system is the most easy for such calculations; but any man will find, as soon as he has become accustomed to the change, that his power of dealing mentally with figures and numbers will be greatly increased by a decimal system.

Basing an argument on Lord Overstone's startling assertion, one objector urges: "We find greater skill in mental arithmetic in proportion to other education in India than in England." Now this aptitude on the part of the natives appears to me to be the strongest argument possible in *favour* of decimalizing. I observed the same aptitude in Ceylon, and I even found that many of the natives who were entirely ignorant of the first principles of our arithmetic were able to deal with quantities and sums by means of a species of mental calculation with a rapidity that would be impossible on the "binary" system, and this they effect entirely on a system of rough decimals by means of their fingers, and by heaps or rows of *ten*. I had, moreover, occasion to introduce into the Public Works at Ceylon decimal measures of the foot, to supersede the existing medley of cubic yards, heaped bushels, struck bushels, gallons, &c., and I found that the native overseers, both Cinghalese and Malabar, evinced an aptitude that surprised me; for, though they were at first averse to the change, they soon became accustomed to it, and in a few weeks not only used the new measures easily, but actually preferred them to the old system to which they had been so long accustomed, and there is little doubt that the natives of India with their natural aptitude for figures will not be slow to appreciate and use the advantages afforded by the decimal system.

Another argument has been based on the fact that in France peasants still speak of "sous" instead of "centimes," and in America they adopt the term "quarter" in preference to 25 cents: this, however, proves nothing except that they adhere to the old nomenclature; but even admitting this difficulty to be real, can Lord Overstone deny that the introduction of the decimal system in those countries has conferred benefits far outweighing any such difficulties? On the contrary, he admits that "the reports which have been received from foreign countries, where the decimal principle has been introduced, *concur generally in the statement that the system has been found to work satisfactorily*, and to be an improvement on their previously existing forms of coinage." Whilst admitting so much, an endeavour is made to weaken the force of this concession on the following points:

First, that in most countries where a decimal coinage has been introduced, decimal weights and measures have been adopted also, and these give great facilities for a decimal coinage; it is admitted, however, elsewhere that, even without this uniformity, the decimal coinage has not worked inharmoniously in America. But even were it not so, this argument has no force in India where the decimal weights and measures have received the approval of the Legislature.†

The second reason for modifying the verdict in favour of decimals is that those countries which have adopted it have contrasted it with their previous coinage which has been very imperfect; and to the Englishman, averse to change, the £. s. d. system *is* perfect until he has had sufficient experience in a country where decimals are used to enable him to appreciate the practical results of that system. Certainly the £. s. d. system is perfect when compared with the Indian "anna," "pie," and "dump" system.

The third objection was that the foreign systems generally consisted of an unit comprising 100 sub-divisions, whereas the system proposed for England contemplated 1,000 sub-divisions. The plan I propose is not open to this objection, as it only comprises 100 sub-divisions like those adopted in the majority of foreign countries.

The Commission also objected to the proposed system, because it consisted of four distinct denominations, viz., "Pounds," "Florins," "Dimes," and "Mils," whereas other decimal coinages in existence consist of two denominations only. This objection is again inapplicable to the system I propose for India which contains only two denominations, viz., Rupees and Cents.

It has been objected that the new tokens of 1-100 in value, if introduced, would practically take the place of the existing tokens 1-96, and that the difference of 4 per cent. would probably fall on the lower classes in the minor commercial transactions. Such an argument *might* have weight in England where the legalized penny is universally accepted at an unvarying rate; here, however, it has no force because the "dump" is practically (though not legally) the copper coinage of India, and it is subject to fluctuations of more than 12 per cent. Nor can the "dump" be said to be a "binary" division, for it is now being circulated in Simla at the rate of 70 to a rupee. It is evident, then, that the change from the pie to the cent could not affect the smaller transactions of trade. It has been said that a new coin will give opportunity for the bunia to oppress the poorer classes, but can anything give greater opportunities for oppression than the "dump system."

I presume that the Indian Government look forward to the ultimate education of the masses, and a decimal system is a valuable auxiliary in education, because it enables the partially educated man to reach by means of *simple* arithmetic—a point which, under the "binary" system, he cannot attain without the aid of *compound* arithmetic. It has often been asserted that the "decimal system is admirable for the mathematician, but it is of no advantage to the poor man." On the contrary, it is merely a luxury for the mathematician, whilst it is a positive necessity for the man at the foot of the educational ladder; in fact, many a man stops short in education daunted by the difficulties of compound arithmetic, but yet unable to make a practical use of his knowledge under the "binary" system.

It has been urged that the native mind has been so long accustomed to "binary" sub divisions that the decimal system would be a hindrance to him; but, on the other hand, there are indications of a tendency to decimalization amongst the natives which show that there is not much weight in this argument. The larger divisions of money, the rupee, the sau, the lakh, and the crore, are essentially decimal and thoroughly Indian. Again, I learn that it is a very common practice to sell by the *hundred* produce that cannot be sold by weight. I am informed that the freight of boats is by the *hundred* maunds. The proprietors charge royalty on their jungle produce at so much per *hundred*, and I have no doubt that this practice enters largely into small commercial transactions; at all events it shows that the native mind is not averse to decimal notation in spite of the difficulties under which he labours in consequence of the existing coinage.

To sum up my arguments—

(1.)—The decimal sub-division of the rupee has been approved for Ceylon.

(2.)—India offers special facilities for its adoption.

(3.)—The change necessitates no alteration whatever in the existing silver coinage.

(4.)—All that is necessary is to mint a small quantity of copper tokens.

(5.)—The change may be made gradually.

(6.)—No sudden alteration is necessary in the accounts, stamps, or tolls.

(7.)—The natives will receive the new tokens as readily as they receive the existing tokens.

(8.)—The great objections urged against the adoption of decimals in England are inapplicable here.

(9.)—The lower classes have no attachment to the existing copper tokens.

(10.)—The copper circulating medium in India is virtually not even "binary," but fluctuating.

(11.)—The adoption of the decimal coinage will harmonize and work well with the proposed decimal weights and measures.

(12.)—The coinage I propose is free from the objections urged against that proposed for England both as regards the number of sub-divisions and denominations.

(13.)—The introduction of decimal tokens will not affect retail transactions.

(14.)—The decimal system will be a valuable auxiliary in education.

(15.)—The natural aptitude of natives for figures will facilitate the adoption of decimals.

(16.)—The native mind is not averse to decimalization.

No doubt there will be difficulties as there must be difficulties in every change; but are they of such a nature as to justify us in allowing them to be a bar to progress? The advantages of decimalization are self-evident, and the tendency of all civilized nations is to adopt it. The question ought not to be regarded from a narrow point of view, but in a wide liberal spirit, contrasting the minor difficulties of introduction with the benefits that must accrue from the change not merely to the present race, but to future generations.

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* I use the term binary though it is somewhat a misnomer, because there is no convenient term by which our heterogeneous medley of 20, 12, and 4, may be described.

† I see by the papers that a bill is now about to be brought before Parliament for the introduction of decimal weights and measures into England, and that it is warmly supported by the Chambers of Commerce.

‡ See the list of native coins appended hereto.

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INDIAN TEA.

We have been kindly favoured with the following from a correspondent, dated Mussoorie, 10th instant:—
"The prospects of tea cultivation in this country now appear to be looking up. We have just heard that no less than 80,000 lbs. of last season's tea have been purchased by native traders from the planters of one district alone. The prices realized are said to have been very fair. This is very encouraging, and we trust that the planters will continue to persevere in their efforts to turn out first class teas. There can be no doubt that the demand for our Indian teas is increasing both at home and in this country. We are very glad to find that the natives have taken up the speculation with so much spirit. It seems to us as a favourable indication of its future success."—*Mofussilite*.

BAZAAR REPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(*Pioneer*.)

The following Cabul "news" is just now current in the bazaars of the Punjab, Oudh, and N. W. Provinces. We, however, are not writing from the verbal information of our kitmutgar, but from the translation of a letter which, to all appearances, left Cabul about a fortnight ago, and which, since its despatch, has evidently been frequently read. As we are not acquainted with the writer, we do not vouch for the accuracy of a single line, but publish it, as we might have done a score of mischievous reports before, in order that "the authorities" may understand what kind of stuff is received and disseminated as "news." The letter states that—

"Abdool Rahman Khan has possession of Balkh, and that Ismail Khan, son of Peer Mahomed Khan, has arrived at Bamean with nearly 12,000 men. All the Kuzzilbashes of every denomination, after the death of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, gave Mahomed Yakoob Khan distinctly to understand that they had determined not to take service under him. Upon this declaration being received, Mahomed Yakoob Khan sent to the Kuzzilbash Chiefs that he was prepared to abide by all engagements they held under the late Ameer, and even to grant more favourable terms. These Chiefs assured the bearer of these proposals (Gholam Myoodeen) that they would accept them, but suddenly at night they forwarded letters to Abdool Rahman Khan at Balkh tendering their allegiance to him, which was also done by the several Chiefs of Kohistan. Sirdar Mahomed Sharif Khan left Cabul at night for Chareekar. An army of 30,000 Russian troops has arrived on the banks of the Oxus. It has been notified to Abdool Rahman Khan by the Russian Government that it is ready to advance him any amount of money required. In Cabul it is firmly believed that the Russian army will shortly be at Balkh, and Abdool Rahman Khan at Cabul, for it is no longer a question that this Sirdar is acting under the orders of Russia. Intimation of these events has perhaps been sent to certain English officials by Mahomed Yakoob Khan, who seems desirous to hold the friendship of the English Government. Shanawaz Khan holds Herat under certain stipulations with the Shah of Persia. A present of one sword and four horses with gold trappings has been made by the Shah to the abovenamed Chief. All the inhabitants of the Herat and Hazara provinces have agreed to accept Shanawaz Khan as their Governor. It is firmly believed in Cabul that Abdool Rahman Khan will soon be there. The inhabitants of the city keep to their houses, and the bazaars are still closed. Since the death of the Ameer, Mahomed Yakoob Khan has remained inside the Harem Serai, but holds day and night conferences with the Candahar Sirdars, who have been required to write to Abdool Rahman Khan to fulfil the terms of his compact, which gives to Yakoob Khan Cabul, &c., and to Abdool Rahman Toorkistan, &c.; and that, in case of rejection, to march out the troops from the city. Ismail Khan has informed Abdool Rahman Khan of the favourable disposition of the people of Cabul towards him, and letters are daily being forwarded from the city, which leaves no doubt that before another month has passed Abdool Rahman Khan will be Ameer of Afghanistan."

The Ameer Shere Ali murdered, the Sirdars in revolt, Yakoob Khan without supporters, Russia through the Ameer Abdool Rahman paramount beyond the Indus—this after all is the sum of the "news"—hardly perhaps worth contradicting, as it cannot matter what the bazaars choose to believe. Besides, if "the Foreign Office" were once to begin to contradict false reports, he would soon be overwhelmed with work, for the foreign relations of so vast an Empire as India are of necessity very varied. In Europe, all counted, there are only three Emperors, a wretched Sultan, a Khedive, some half-a-dozen Kings, and a couple of Republics; but here the list of those with whom delicate and important imperial matters are ever on hand includes magnates of every kind and colour, "black dogs, grey dogs, white dogs—all dogs," each court with its own tangled skein of intrigue. The Jam of Lus Beyla mourning in exile, the Khan of Khelat impervious and given to stealing, the Akhoond of Swat, the Nawab of Jinjeera, the Lamas of Thibet, and the Woon of Bhamo, the Sultans of Lahej and Zanzibar, the Governors of Goa and Pondicherry, the Imam of Muscat, the Sheikh of Bahrein, the Prince of Nepal, the Ataliк Ghazi, the Emirs of Beloochistan—not to mention the Cossack now thundering at the gates of Ind and the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

A WARNING.

There is an old saw, which is a sneer, about straws showing which way the wind blows, a not very valuable item of intelligence, considering that we may judge of the direction of the wind for ourselves. The wit of the remark lies in the fact that many who overlook the gale, have their attention drawn to the flapping and draggled straw. Unobservant minds are most often touched and set a'thinking by trivialities. And there are straws blowing about just now from the Punjab. It is said that the late butcher murders is but one evidence of a spirit among the Sikhs quite new to the country, a feeling not lessened by an impending cess-rate and the fear of something approaching to a famine. There has been no rain; the canals for which the ryots pay a water-rate, or tax, run dust. We hear that warning letters have been received by some of our officials, possibly written by some of the gallant Bengali Baboos, scattered up and down the land of the five rivers. Still, even a Baboo may be entitled to some slight degree of credence. Such are the straws to which we would draw attention, for the storm or the summer breeze by which they are propelled—we do not pretend to say which it is—may be at no great distance behind them. Meanwhile the head, the very first man in the Punjab. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is at Simla. Why not Torquay or Bangor? There is a rottenness growing up in us which promises to render a battle of Dorking a possibility. Certain it is that men who have brought themselves to run away from the plain duties of life will find no great difficulty in running away in the day of battle.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA INCOME-TAX PROSECUTION.

(*Friend of India*, August 17.)

A case which came before the Calcutta Police Court on Friday last, in connection with the income-tax, ought to be one of the most telling arguments yet advanced against the tax as applied to India. On the application of the Collector of Income-tax in Calcutta, Mr. Mackenzie, a summons was granted against an assistant of the well-known mercantile firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., on the ground that one of the firm's assistants, Mr. Flemming, had returned a false account of his income. On the day when the summons was returnable, the head of the firm, Mr. Duff, was present in Court, and prepared to take the responsibility of defending his assistant from what he deemed a false and unjust charge. No defence, however, was needed; an application was made by the Government solicitors to withdraw the charge, which had rested upon an error, Mr. Flemming's income having been properly returned by the firm. The magistrate refused to permit the charge to be withdrawn, but he dismissed it in the ordinary way.

There would not be much in this case of itself, but it is both important and significant when taken in connection with some previous misunderstandings of Mr. Mackenzie and the firm concerned. The facts are most unpleasant ones. Last year, when Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., returned their income, in the ordinary way, the Income-tax Collector, without a word of explanation, made a considerable addition to the return—we believe doubled or trebled it—and threw on the firm the responsibility of disproving the assessment by exhibiting their books. The firm refused the latter course, unless with a guarantee, which was refused, that the books should be considered private, and should not be placed in the hands of a number of baboos who might divulge matters of importance to other persons besides the firm. When the guarantee was refused, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., resolved that the lesser evil of the two would be to pay the money; and they paid it under protest. On this occasion, the returns were estimates merely; and although the subsequent realised facts proved, we understand, that the estimates had been made on careful data, and in fact were strictly accurate, there was still room for the Income-tax Collector to have an opinion, though that opinion could not be put in force without at least possible injustice.

This year, however, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, & Co., made their return on actual figures, hoping, we suppose, that where there was no longer any room for opinions, and where the whole matter rested on actual facts, their word of honour would be taken as the guarantee of the return. But no, the Income-tax Collector again put down his own estimate of the firm's income, and their only appeal was the one that they had already declined, the exposure of their books. We forget at this moment, though we have heard, the amount of the increase, but if the income was not trebled it was at least doubled. It will not be supposed that a firm like that of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., would tamely submit to a direct charge of falsehood. We believe that Mr. Duff, during these two years, has used every means within his power; has applied to all manner of authorities, from the Income-tax Collector himself, up to Sir Richard Temple, that the stigma, to all appearance gratuitously fastened upon the fair fame of an upright and honourable firm, might be removed. But the appeals were of no avail. There was an argument too. The Collector had taken the same course with respect to some other mercantile firms, of doubling their returns, and the tax had been paid without any complaint. He knew, also, he is reported to have said, that the tax was being systematically evaded by false returns; and so we suppose, he considered himself justified in disputing every one's word, all round—honourable or dishonourable—and compelling proof or exacting the penalty. We suppose that some of Mr. Duff's letters must have been angry ones. He could scarcely have imagined that the honour of his firm would be roundly disputed, and the firm itself placed on a ground as low as that of the most ignoble mercantile trickster. He fancied, we should suppose, that character would at least weigh something in such a matter; that his own name, to speak of nothing else, would be a guarantee that the firm was not adopting a course of common lying. And when he found that that character went for nothing, and that his own name, instead of entitling him to be counted as a gentleman, did not secure him against the treatment that might have been accorded to a sharper, we dare say he became angry, and indeed we should not wonder if he was very angry, and indignant enough to call a spade a spade. These affairs have been going on for a couple of years, and month by month the bitterness has increased. The appeals made by the firm have resulted in nothing but a decided support of the Income-tax Collector.

Now, we have another feature in the drama; we have one of the assistants of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., summoned by the same Collector on a charge which has been admitted to be perfectly groundless. Mr. Flemming had not made the slightest attempt to evade the income tax. He had made a slight error of form, but he knew that the amount of his salary had been properly returned by the firm, and that there was no possibility of any evasion on his part of the full requirement of the law. We do not say that the Income-tax Collector adopted the course he took from a wish to add to the annoyance, of the firm which he had successfully enough proved to be powerless to vindicate its own word and honour without taking a course which it believed would be injurious, more to its clients, than to itself. But we do say that it is a very remarkable coincidence indeed that after these unpleasant misunderstandings and annoyances, extending over two years, an utterly groundless charge like this should be brought before a police court. Surely there must be some protection for a mercantile firm against annoyances of this kind. With every wish to make the merchants of Calcutta contribute their fair share to the expenses of Government, no real statesman, no sensible member of any Government, could possibly wish to irritate and annoy in this way men who are among the best supporters of stable and safe Government. It is not so much the income-tax itself, as the obnoxious and offensive way of carrying it out that has supplied material for the only unpopularity that there has been in India in connection with Lord Mayo's Government. We have no hesitation in saying that Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Chapman might have prevented one-half the bitterness of last year by a simple and courteous attention to matters like these. Why, when a man like Mr. Duff, whose word neither Sir Richard Temple nor Mr. Chapman nor anybody else disputed, appealed from the Income-tax Collector to the Collector's superiors, was the whole matter treated as one of official routine, and all redress virtually refused? Undoubtedly, the Government stood upon the exact law, upon exact forms, and upon the reddest of red tape. But that is not the way to win adherence or sympathy for the discharge of public duties.

Standing upon the present trial, which it appears Mr. Duff is resolved shall not remain as it now is, it seems to us clear that it is the bounden duty of the Government to step in and show that while it is ready to support its officers in all reasonable and proper matters it is conscious of a like duty to support and protect the public, even when the officers of Government are concerned on the other side. It is we say a remarkable and significant fact that Mr. Mackenzie should after all these past proceedings have hit upon the present charge against one of the assistants of this firm. It certainly cannot be taken as an ordinary matter of life that a gentleman should be summoned before a police court for lying and fraud; and when there was a possibility even of such a charge being connected with earlier proceedings, one would have thought that Mr. Mackenzie would have been very exact indeed as to the foundation of his case. With the firm's intention to carry the matter farther we have nothing to do; what we have to do with are broad facts which have been before the public for a long time, and to which is now added this most vexatious charge. It really rests upon the honour of the Indian Government that respectable men should not be left to the mercy of an Income-tax Collector. There may be nothing on Mr. Mackenzie's part beyond error of judgment, but at any rate it is grave error, or it may be more; and there surely should be provision for the word—the oath—of men whose word never is disputed in matters of business, being held to be some security in matters of law. An Income-tax Collector should be expected to exercise some discretion in his office. If he had any reason to doubt a man's honour it would be a different matter, but if the same system that has prevailed in Mr. Duff's case was carried into other affairs of life, there would—not to speak of personal comfort—be an end of law and order, and indeed of every security for life and property. Brought before a court of law, a man's oath is his bond; brought before an Income-tax Collector it is nothing at all, even in the case of men whose honour and integrity have never before been disputed. Should this remain as the rule of life in India?

We are not, we repeat, charging the Income-tax Collector with attempting to strike at the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., through their assistant, Mr. Flemming. But we do say that an ordinarily judicious Collector, after the numerous disputes that this Collector has had with this firm—disputes which have become excessively personal—would have taken the greatest possible care before bringing a charge such as that which was brought against Mr. Flemming, that the groundwork of the charge should be beyond dispute. Any other course is calculated to bring the law into disrepute and to react upon the Government itself. It is not pleasant, we know, for the head of a department to condemn his subordinates for what may seem overzeal; but it is important to the Governor-General himself that the administration of the law should be above dispute, and that nothing that even has the appearance of private feeling should be suffered to exist with respect to it. In this case Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., appear to have the matter in their own hands, as far as the charge against their assistant is concerned. That, however, is not the main point at issue. The public need some protection, and if cases like these continue will eventually demand some protection from Income-tax Collectors, who, in the case of honest men, quite as much as of rogues, can double or treble an income tax return, and virtually give the lie to whoever they please. We take the matter to be a very serious one indeed, and one of the first importance to the Government. We believe that if His Excellency knew the exact—the astounding—details of such a case as this he would read to the persons concerned such a lesson as they would not easily forget.

OUR DUTY TO—OURSELVES.

(*Madras Times*.)

It is not usually necessary to ask people to look after their own interests. However careless about his neighbour's crops, the most sporting of gentlemen farmers does not particularly like galloping over his own. But there are exceptions to the rule, and we wish this morning to call our readers attention to one of the most remarkable. Not to lose time the instance is this—the increasing, and rapidly increasing, employment of natives in this country to the exclusion of Europeans. The tendency towards this new theory has developed in the last few years to the most astounding, and as we think most impolitic, extent. Not to mention new departments, into which natives are hustled pell mell, while expectant Englishmen bite their nails and curse the powers that be, the old established openings for such officers as display more than usual intelligence, or possess more than usual interest, are being daily blocked up. The Mysore Commission, for instance, which was so fine a field that, a lad once in it, his father could wash his hands of him for ever with an easy conscience, is simply a dead letter to English lads now-a-days. The Commission is there, and the senior members are our countrymen, but all fresh admissions for years have been natives. Again, a new police was talked of not long ago for the same province. A hundred military ears were pricked, fifty military mouths watered, at the prospect of at last getting rid of regimental work, and entering a good department. But no. "If organized at all, the new police is to consist of natives entirely—perhaps two or three Europeans at the head of affairs to look after them," was the sense of the encouraging information accorded to anxious enquirers. The Forest Department, again, will soon be in the same way, if an inference may be drawn from what we see. Dr. Cleghorn in his evidence before the select committee stated that more native employés were required, and that it was in contemplation to train them specially for the service. But it were superfluous to multiply examples; the facts are before and around us.

Now, what may be the end in view we do not know; whether it is seriously contemplated to entertain more and more natives as Government servants till nothing remains for Europeans below the post of Governor, Bishop, or Commander-in-Chief, or whether it is merely a temporary submission to the absurd sentimentalism of the day, it is difficult to say. But this much is certain, that the authorities do not sufficiently consider the serious inconvenience, to use a mild phrase, that will ensue when natives once get to be paramount in the country. It will be all very well to maintain a force of white troops, it will be all very well to set up a Viceroy in Calcutta, and Governors in the other presidencies; but if once the mild Hindoo is enthroned on the various official seats throughout the country, it will be as difficult to dislodge him as to rectify the evils suffered by the class whose place he is taking. For there is a class—a by no means small class—of English gentlemen who look to this country for a career for themselves and their descendants. Just as the colonies supply a safety-valve for superfluous bone and muscle, so India has for many years acted as a receptacle for that portion of our national brains which, for one reason or another, cannot get on in England. The labourer with his family, unable to make the two ends meet in the old country, emigrates to a new world where labour can find bread enough to fill its hungry mouth: the gentleman's son, painfully conscious that he is lacking in those two essentials to success at home, capital and interest, enters the Indian Service, and immediately becomes to a great degree independent of others and dependent on his own individual abilities and exertions. Of course, family interest is of the greatest assistance to a man out here, and constantly pushes mediocrity or incompetency into snug berths to the discomfiture of merit; but in the long run most heads with anything in them contrive to get well up to the front.

Notably has this exodus of poor gentlemen been found among those lads whose parents before them belonged to the Indian Service. And for a very sufficient reason. A few years back nearly all officials in this country married—that is, nearly all of any standing. Many causes, often enumerated, contributed to render matrimony almost a necessity to the old school of Anglo-Indians. And in thus taking to themselves wives, they not unnaturally counted on the same field which had proved sufficient to maintain the parent proving in turn sufficient to maintain the child. Knowing that they would be able to leave but little to their sons, there was always the consolation that the Indian Civil Service and Indian Army afforded a certain livelihood to impecunious gentility. *On le pere a passé, passera bien l' enfant* may be literally set down as their motto. And so universal was this feeling, so true its prognostication, and though many men may be found in these days of competition who are the first of their race in India, on the other hand, it would probably be extremely difficult to lay hands on a dozen instances of old Anglo-Indian parents, some one, at least, of whose offspring, or their descendants, have not followed the same career. Nor is this idea confined to the past. Take the men we see around us, married, and with families. What chance have they of starting their sons at home? In nineteen cases out of twenty, positively none. Here and there of course a lad finds his way into a mercantile house, but even then the parent must for years assist him; a premises which at once shuts that door to the great majority. So with the army at home, so with the civil service. The father must be prepared for ten years at least to come down with an allowance; a matter difficult for the retired Collector, almost impossible for the retired Colonel, unless indeed the son be an only child. Anglo-Indians, however, are not in the habit of being blessed with a solitary shaft in their quivers. It is not too much to say that, an Indian career closed to the rising generation, hundreds upon hundreds of now unoffending youngsters will find on reaching the age when pipes are first smoked and razors needlessly purchased, that they are excrescences upon the face of the earth. The professions of their fathers and grandfathers a sealed book, it is a mystery where they will find congenial and moderately remunerative employment. These unfortunates, be it remembered, are being bred up before our very eyes.

While it is hardly to be supposed that even Government itself will deny the broad truth conveyed in the above remarks, we confess frankly that State considerations ought to be taken into account long before private convenience. Though it was quite reasonable in Captain Jones to sigh for and obtain the hand of the fair Miss Brown, relying upon Providence, in the shape of the Indian Service, to provide for the maintenance of his possible offspring—though it was by no means short-sighted in old Colonel Brown to sanction the union, looking at it, as he doubtless did, from the same point of view as his expectant son-in-law—yet, should reasons politic arise to render an entire change in the administration of the country advisable, it would be ridiculous to check or arrest such change, though ten thousand Joneses and Browns should see their places overthrown and their descendants beggared. The question is, are there any reasons politic, or any State considerations, to render such change necessary or even advisable? We confess to not seeing them. The proper government of the country is surely the first object which we, as its conquerors, or annexers, should hold in view; and to suppose that natives will ever fill important administrative posts as ably as Englishmen, is to throw over all previous experience and adopt without reservation the profound doctrines of Exeter Hall. Natives have many striking qualities—especially those useful in law, where by common consent of authorities they shine. But they are not imbued with the characteristics which, displayed in high places, command respect from the multitude. We pay a willing tribute to their *finesse*, ingenuity, and talent for intrigue. But these, excellent though they be, are dangerous weapons in the hands of one wielding authority. In a subordinate they are most useful, because under control; scarcely admirable in a superior, unless coupled with great self-respect and probity. It is however for those in power to decide the question of native and European officials in India. Our object has been merely to draw attention to the fact that in bowing to a possibly false sentiment, a grievous wrong, may be a sore injury will be inflicted on our own countrymen.

TO THE FRAMERS OF CAMP RULES.

A correspondent writes thus to our Allahabad contemporary—

Above all be practical. If you want to lighten the total amount of baggage and diminish the number of servants, allow messes, but be strict in regulating them. If each officer must carry his own cooking utensils and have his own khitmutgar or cook, there must be far more impediments than if a mess provided for the whole, taking really the minimum of table attendants. Similarly, unless the generals intend to abolish "review order," there must be bearers to clean uniforms, dhobies to wash shirts, &c. No doubt on real service belts and buckles are scarcely so clean as on a show parade, and it would be better for officers to have a certain number of these necessary servants, and know that the mess takes charge of the feeding department. Obviously while servants of one caste cannot be forced to do the work of another, their number can only be diminished to a certain point. This is the real difficulty, and one which with the best of intentions cannot be vanquished. Rules should be made in travelling to prevent hosts of natives crowding the trains on the plea of being servants, sometimes to the exclusion of the real article. A system of regimental tickets would avoid this. Further, it is to be hoped that rations will be supplied to officers, otherwise it is a mere farce to talk of saving them expense and yet so limit their luggage as to force them to buy their supplies, such as tea, &c., at camp prices on the spot. Those who were in camp at Umballa know what that means sadly well.

THE PROPOSED FOUNDATION OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

The latest addition to the published selections from the Government Records of the North-West Provinces is more than usually interesting. The first part of this volume is occupied with the correspondence connected with the rejected offer of £20,000 by the Maharajah of Vizianagram for the foundation of a Medical College at Allahabad. From it we learn exactly what the amount was which the Government of India felt it could not, in the present state of the finances, justly give for such an undertaking. The necessary buildings were estimated to cost £18,000, which would have been fully covered by the Rajah's munificent donation. The total cost of the establishment proposed was Rs. 77,436, and of this sum the Lieutenant-Governor undertook to procure Rs. 57,402 from local sources, leaving Rs. 20,016 per annum, or less than Rs. 1,700 per mensem, to be defrayed by the Government of India. We could only understand its refusal of so small a subsidy as this on the supposition of its being convinced of the uselessness of the project; but this supposition is inconsistent with the tone in which the Viceroy speaks of the offer.—*Englishman*.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The following extract from the letter of a gentleman who recently returned to England, *via* the Mont Cenis route, is not without interest:—"I must now tell you about a most extraordinary adventure that happened to me in crossing the Alps. F. and I had determined to go *via* Mont Cenis, which means of course the high level, or rather unlevel, railway over the mountain, the new tunnel, not being yet used for traffic. Whilst travelling in the train towards Mont Cenis we entered into a conversation as to the length of the new tunnel, and so on. Well, one thing leads to another, and the result of it was that I found myself betting a fiver that I would walk through the tunnel in two hours and a half, the conditions being that I should not carry a light, and should be only armed with a walking-stick. On alighting at the railway station at the foot of the mountain, we asked permission of the railway officials for my entering the tunnel and walking through it. An interchange of a few francs obtained the requisite permission, with a warning, however, that I should find it very dark and very hot. I only laughed at this, and said I could imagine both, little dreaming what the reality was like. I was also advised to walk on the left-hand side of the tunnel, as there was a large cavity on the right hand about half way through, into which if I fell I should undoubtedly break my neck. Well, F. went on with the train over the mountain, in order to get the start of me and be ready for me on the other side. After some delay I started on my walk at half-past 5 P.M., the time agreed upon. It was a glorious, bright, sunshiny afternoon, and it looked very much like entering the nether world. However, I plunged boldly into the dark opening, and walking on the left I trudged merrily along, keeping my walking-stick touching the wall as a guide to the straightness of my path. The further I went the darker it naturally got, the round speck of light behind me (which had somewhat the appearance of looking down a deep well) getting smaller and smaller. At last it entirely disappeared, and I then began to feel somewhat of the horrors of complete darkness. It seemed to take away my breath, and I began to feel a strange sensation of oppression in my head, doubtless caused by the closeness of the atmosphere. It was not so hot as I had imagined it to be, but no words can give you an idea of the horror of the darkness which began to creep over me. Never before had I understood the terrible fright of the Egyptians of old under the plague of 'the darkness that could be felt.' I seemed literally to feel the darkness that was around me, and instinctively slackened my steps as if stopped by a heavy wind in my face. Well, I went on in this way with more or less discomfort, for, I should think, about an hour and a half, when I suddenly caught my foot in one of the rails through stepping too much to the right and fell heavily on the hard rock. I must have been somewhat stunned by the fall, for I staggered about from side to side before I completely recovered my senses. I then found that I had dropped my stick that had aided me so much in keeping in the path. I searched in vain to find it, and determined reluctantly to make the best of a bad job, and make my way as well as I could by feeling along the wall with my hand. I had gone on in this way and was making progress, when suddenly I recollected the warning about keeping the left path. Through the confusion of the fall and groping about after the stick, I had forgotten which was the left and which the right! In this state of uncertainty I thought it advisable to keep the middle of the tunnel between the rails, where I at all events should be in safety. Progress, however, along this in the dark was no easy matter. At frequent intervals iron bars cross from rail to rail, keeping them at their proper distance in position. Going as cautiously as I could, I was not able to step over these without continually kicking up against them, and at last my shins became so bruised, and my mind so irritated, that I stood still to think. I now began to appreciate the horrors, if not the danger, of my position. The darkness seemed solidifying around me, and a most intense sensation of solitude came over me. I determined to crawl on my hands and knees as a quicker and safer mode of progression. Well, I went on thus for some little time, hoping—oh! how fondly hoping—to see the little round spot of light that betoken the end of the tunnel; but hoping in vain. Hours—I really know not how long—seemed to have passed, and here I was thoroughly worn out and sick at heart. I daresay you may feel inclined to laugh at my predicament, but I assure you I could not at the time see the comic side of the question. In fact, I could not see anything, but only feel the darkness piercing my very mind. What would I have given for one ray of light, if only for an instant! How I longed for a match, a flint and steel, anything to relieve my eyes, which felt as if they were starting out of my head! The instence silence was also most oppressive I began to grow faint in body and excited in mind. My brain began to whirl, and I felt too dizzy to proceed any further and lay down. What could be done? I lay quite still, but without any feeling of relief. On the contrary my brain became more and more confused. Good God, should I become mad! I felt so, for strange spectres seemed now to flit by me in the darkness. The horrible pall seemed to split suddenly open, and weird creatures gape at me and then suddenly disappear. Strange shapes seemed to contract and expand and float around on the ocean of living darkness. I could not endure it. I must make an effort and drive them away. I grasped at them with my hands, and they glided away, mocking me I took handfuls of darkness and seized nothing. At length I felt that the roof of the tunnel was closing in upon me. I could not see it, but I could feel it coming. Lower, lower it came, and closer and hotter was the atmosphere. I felt my last hour was come.

"The next thing I remember was finding myself in a bed in a darkened room with F. looking at me. He would not allow me to speak at first, nor would he answer any questions. I found I was very weak and soon fell asleep. Well, to make a long story short, F. had tired of waiting for me, and fearing something had happened, he procured a trolly and entered the tunnel. They proceeded cautiously with lights shining well ahead. They found me near the middle of the tunnel, apparently dead; but I had only fainted, and came partially round when I reached the open air. Fever and delirium, however, had immediately set in, and I had been at death's door for a fortnight. However, I am now quite recovered, and have made up my mind never again to attempt to walk through the Mont Cenis Tunnel or any other tunnel without lights."—*Pioneer*.

WHAT WE LOSE IN THE PUNJAB, AND HOW IT IS LOST.

(*Pioneer*.)

So long ago as the 20th of last June, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab made an important statement to the Legislative Council in reference to the much-debated question of the adequacy of the recent assessments in that province. "He was not," Mr. Davies admitted, "in a position to say whether those revised assessments were adequate or not. The whole matter had been for a long while under discussion. In a letter, dated 27th August 1870, his lamented predecessor had issued instructions to the Financial Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining whether the system of assessment introduced by Mr. Prinsep involved a loss of revenue. The Financial Commissioner's reply had not yet been received. . . . . Further instructions had been subsequently issued by himself (His Honor) to Mr. Prinsep, and the whole matter was being subjected to a thorough investigation." Now, considering that the matter inquired into was primarily "the system of assessment introduced by Mr. Prinsep," that it had been for long under discussion, that Mr. Prinsep has had a year to afford the explanation required, and that supposing Mr. Prinsep's critics to be right, the loss entailed to Government is at the very lowest £1,000 a week in the Umritsur Division alone,—it is, we think, unsatisfactory that so long a period should elapse without the Punjab Government making a further statement, and authoritatively putting an end to the controversy. One of three inferences appears to be inevitable: either Mr. Prinsep has declined to carry out the order he has received, and has refused the explanations required, or those explanations have not been explicit and intelligible, or the Punjab Government is unwilling to divulge them. This last hypothesis is of course absurd; but whichever of the other two is the true one, it is greatly to be desired that the matter should be cleared up with as little delay as possible. Is Sir Richard Temple at all aware of the rate at which (adopt which view of the matter he will) the finances of his sorely embarrassed treasury are being wasted? If Mr. Prinsep's opinion (and it ought to be a good one) is to be relied on, the continuance of the old expired settlements in the Punjab involved a loss of £200,000 a year; every week, therefore, during which old the arrangements continue witnesses a gratuitous waste of nearly £4,000. On the other hand, if Mr. Prinsep's critics are to be believed, his own recent assessments involve an addition of several lakhs at least to this monstrous sacrifice of income. Surely this is a matter which it is worth while to take in hand at once, and which a few days' inquiry ought to be sufficient to dispose of? If the Umritsur Division has been properly settled, the area, the rental, the nature of the crops, the average produce rate, the prevalent prices, the resources and character of the inhabitants, must all be known with the utmost accuracy and tabulated with the utmost distinctness, together with the opinions of the various settlement officials thereon. A few hours' perusal of these statements would enable any experienced judge to pronounce upon the adequacy of the rates imposed. How is it then, that there is this extraordinary difficulty and delay in giving the explanation? How comes it, moreover, that five years after the settlement is concluded, the revenue authorities should have no correct information as to rental, produce rates, prices, or the margin of profit left after payment of revenue to the landowner; and in publishing certain figures relating to these matters, should be obliged to append a statement of their complete untruthfulness? *These are the very data upon which the assessment must proceed.* How is it then that, although the assessment has been in force for five years, the revenue authorities should know nothing about them, and should be obliged to publish figures which they know and admit to be mere random guesses. Mr. Prinsep and his proceedings are indeed mysterious. Nothing can be clearer than the course to be pursued if only the Government will face the difficulty, and allow itself to depart from the traditional routine.

In the first place a definite, systematic, intelligible, and stringent procedure must be provided, which will enable settlement officers to know exactly what their duty is, and will oblige them to do it. This, we presume, will be secured by the Revenue Procedure Code, which we observe that the Legal Member of Council obtained leave to introduce a week or two ago. In the next place an adequate staff of good settlement officers should be got together, and the whole of the expired settlements taken in hand at once. There must be in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh a sufficient number of really able and experienced officials to make it possible, if they were concentrated on the task, to resettle the 50 lakhs of expired settlements now running on at old rates in the course of the next three or four years. Difficulty would no doubt be experienced at first in getting together a good subordinate establishment, but this would not be insurmountable. At present three or four inexperienced officers under the control of a single head, aided by "an insufficient and inefficient" staff of subordinates, are all that Government can spare for the critical task of regulating infinitely the most important branch of imperial revenue, and disposing of the legal disputes incidental thereto. Not that we advocate the submission of questions of assessment to judicial tribunals: all we call for is that they shall be handled by a larger and more experienced staff. When these 50 lakhs are disposed of, there will, in the course of the next few years, be 70 lakhs more awaiting the operations of the settlement staff, so that Government need not be afraid of having a number of officers thrown suddenly out of employment. Supposing the 70 lakhs resettled, new pastures will no doubt be discoverable in some other province. There is no need, however, to contemplate so remote a difficulty; the present emergency calls for and justifies special provisions and extraordinary outlay. Anything is better than the short-sighted and improvident policy which has allowed the settlement department to fall into such hopeless arrears. If it be true, as one of Mr. Prinsep's apologists asserts, that his applications for new settlements have been refused on the ground that no more than four settlements can be allowed to proceed at once, the sooner the Punjab Government is disabused of so monstrous a superstition the better.

NOT LONG HENCE.

PRESENT:
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.
FIELD MARSHAL THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
LORD COPSEWOOD, *a poor Peer*.
MR LIVERFAT, *a millionaire*.
MR CREEPE, *his friend*.

Secretary—This Board for the selection is convened
(According to the usual Army Rules)
Of two new colonels. Candidates appear
A score, I think—no less. We'll hear their claims
And choose. The Board is open. I request
The Marshal will read out the list he holds.
[*F. M. reads the names.*
Mr. Liverfat—Bless me! the business will be long, I fear;
I'll bid my servant bring my iced champagne.
[*Drinks, leans back, and closes his eyes.*
Lord Copsewood—An arduous task, a very arduous task,
To choose amid so many.
Sec.— Not at all;
This is your first appearance on the Board;
You'll see our tests quite simplify the job.
We will proceed.
F. M. (*reads again*)—The highest praise was won
By the first ten examined in the schools;
None passed with less than twenty thousand marks;
Some in one class alone do most excel,
Some in another, some divide the scores,
But all attain to honours. Here's the list
Of their acquirements. Sundry foreign tongues—
Chinese and Maori, Hebrew, Western slang;
In sciences astronomy comes first,
'Ologies various, chemistry as well,
Political economy ranks high;
Some write, here's Major Black made delegate
Of two Trades Unions; he was one in trade
And wrote a treatise on the use of Force.
Sec.—Ah—and that matter of their social rank
And politics, how stand the ten in those?
F. M.—Some Radical, some Red, all lowly born.
Lord C.—I thought some cases lately had been known
That proved the army slightly disinclined
To serve with leaders of the ultra school.
Sec.—Tut, tut; that's not the point, good sir, just now;
We're here to choose two colonels; I protest
Against new topics. Who come next?
F. M.— Eight more
Who passed the second class. Lord Copsewood here,
Being new to the work, had better be informed
This class is warlike only. These are men
Whose marks are earned by studying strategy
And arts of war. They'll fortify a town,
Write disquisitions on all sorts of guns,
Survey a route, procure intelligence,
Secure supplies, and lead a monster force,
At least on paper, through a long campaign.
Sec.—Politics?
F. M.—Old school and Mod'rate. Four of these
Are waifs of the old system, men who strive
To wring some honour from the new *regime*.
Since, balked of that, their years are waste and vain.
The others show no wit or point to break
The mediocre level of their lives.
Lord C. (*timidly*)—Have any of these gentlemen as yet seen active service?
Sec.—Some, but that's mere chance.
Lord C.—And might I,—Would it not be well to ask
In regimental duty which has shone conspicuous?
Sec.—You must surely be aware
Reports in confidence are made to me,
And I, you know, possess the casting vote.
Mr. Creepe—Eighteen you have described,
There yet remain two applicants.
F. M.— Yes. Now I beg the Board
To hear with patience while I plead a cause
Well worthy of attention. Here's a scroll,
Signed by the officers, not one name scant,
Who hold commissions in the gallant "Browns,"
And I have promised with my utmost power,
Though well I know its limits, to support
Their fair petition. In the Frontier War,
Through fell disease and loss upon the field
Their senior captain, Neil, obtained his step
As acting major, since the leisure lacked
For due selection from the distant corps,
As 'tis appointed by the civil scheme
In dangerous straits, is daring in the fight
And prudent wisdom in the camp have earned
Most merited applause. No leader holds
A higher place within the soldier's heart;
And working always with a steadfast will,
No envious voice dare cavil at his fame.
All echo the proud cry of his compeers—
"To this man surely some reward is due."
Yet of the honours that the State can give
He craves but one, the vacant colonelcy
Of his old regiment, endeared by years
Of kindly knowledge. Granted this, no corps
Will muster keener swords to serve the State.
Further, the pith and purport of this scroll
Is to implore, by recent victories crowned,
Their favorite leader may obtain command.
It gives the word of all those gentlemen;
Therein no money bargain shall be made.
I pray you, sirs, to pause ere you decide.
[*Mr. Liverfat sits up, and lays aside his tooth-pick.*
Mr. L.—One more, I think, is named upon your list?
F. M.—The twentieth. Major Blank, a worthy soul
No doubt but utterly unknown to fame.
Mr. L.—I know him and respect him none the less,
But deem him worthier that he thrusts no claim
With noisy self-assertion on the Board.
Ere we select, I think perhaps some lunch
Might help us by reflection and due pause
To fit conclusions.
Sec.— Granted by all means;
I'll order it.
[*They eat.*
Mr. L. (*to Lord C.*)—You wished, I think, my Lord,
To buy that bit of cover where our lands
Adjoin; my agent has been told to treat
With yours on any reasonable terms.
Lord C.—Indeed! I am delighted; I had thought
You were averse to sell a single rood.
Mr. L.—True, true, but this to me's a trivial thing,
Far from my house; whereas I understand
It touches on some favourite ground of yours.
Perhaps by this we may be better friends.
Lord C.—Most neighbourly, I hope; this friendly deed
Shall be a pleasant memory in my house.
Mr. L. (*to Creepe*)—And have you made your sporting plans yet, Creepe,
For August?
Mr. C.—No, not yet, indeed it seems
Unlikely I shall get away from town.
Mr. L.—Oh! nonsense, you must take the High land air
With us; our party's good, your room's prepared
At Kinglands for the 12th; you'll not forget.
[*To the F. M.*]—I know your duties hold you in their chain
Till late. I trust that Kinglands may supply
Your grouse, until you shoot them there yourself.
Our mutual friend the Secretary here
Long since has promised me his first spare time.
F. M.—He has! You're courteous, and I hear the game
At Kinglands is most varied. For myself
I think my movements tend another way.
I thank you still. Shall we resume the Board?
Sec.—I have debated calmly. Major Neil,
Whose gifts I honour, might employ them best
By bringing into shape a dubious corps
Such as the Blacks. It cannot be allowed
This Board should be petitioned; and were a cause
For our opponents to proclaim a clique;
And since no doubt when Neil shall be removed
There will be bitter feeling in the Browns,
'Twere best their colonel were some worthy man,
Of quiet temper, notable for naught
That might invite comparison,—Major Blank;
How say you, Mr. Liverfat?
Mr L.— The man
Undoubtedly; he's peaceful. What says Creepe?
Mr. C.—Quite so, I vote at once for Major Blank.
Sec.—Lord Copsewood?
Lord C.—Well, come you ought to know what's right;
I should have seen no harm in this request—
And has not Major Blank already served
His term of years at home? The Browns return
At once from foreign service, while the Blacks
Keep Major Neil abroad. Besides, we call
For clanship in a regiment; his kin
Are in a county that has raised the Browns,
And popular withal.
Mr L.— Why, there's the clique!
I wonder that a Liberal like my Lord
Should argue thus!
Lord C.— Well, well, I wave my words,
And vote for Major Blank.
Sec.— And so do I;
'Tis therefore almost needless to inquire
What says the Marshal here.
F. M.— Quite needless, sir,
Since, as the only soldier in the room,
'Tis likely I shall take the soldier's part;
By law you must record that I protest
Against your choice, and, so protesting, wish
Good morning to the Board.
[*Exit.*
Sec.— The soldier speaks
Impulsively, the custom of his kind,
But 'tis no matter. Mr. Liverfat,
I'll drive you home. Lord, I'll say good-bye.
[*Exeunt.*

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

* * * * *

"The Government has lost one-half the votes
In county Brown. There's not a soldier here
But calls upon his kith and kin at home
To join the opposition Hot from war,
We hardly brook to see our gallant Neil
Packed off to trust in some outlandish isle;
While where he proudly rode there slouches now,
The Blank, a stout and stolid stay-at-home,
Who never drew a sword but on parade,
Nor knows a pride beyond his French cuisine.
Now mark you, by their own acknowledged scheme,
No crack command could fall to such a man;
But here's the point;—just after the Gazette,
Yet more promotion came to Colonel Blank.
For, at St. George's, backed by many a swell,
He married the great heiress of the day,
The daughter of rich Joseph Liverfat.
Thus works selection marvellously well,
For those who put their trust in factory gold."
ST. JOHNSTOUN.

—*Pioneer*.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—One of the greatest difficulties often experienced is to restore the prostrate strength and reanimate the wasted physical energies of patients who have become enfeebled and attenuated by long sickness or the debilitating influence of tropical and unhealthy climates. In such cases of debility, Dr. de Jongh's Oil, possessing peculiar and powerful nutrient and restorative properties, which do not exist in other varieties of Cod Liver Oil, has been administered with the most remarkably beneficial results. Its operation is best described in the language of the celebrated Physician, Dr. Tauffieb: "The most constant and perceptible result produced by this precious agent is to re-establish nutrition where it is languid or vitiated; under its salutary influence, the natural appetite is revived, digestion facilitated, and the sickly complexion of the skin and the meagre emaciation of the body are removed, and replaced by a freshness of colour and plumpness of appearance that announce the return to a normal state of health."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

The following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℘ lb	0	5	4
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℘ lb	0	4	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℘ lb	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ℘ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ℘ lb	0	10	0
Do (round), ℘ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	2	0
Shins, large, each	0	6	0
Do small do	0	5	0
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ℘ lb	0	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℘ lb	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	8	0
Fore do do	2	12	0
Head, each	1	4	0
Liver and Heart	0	3	6
Feet, four	0	6	0
MUTTON (Grain fed).			
Saddle, ℘ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℘ lb	0	0	0
Breast, ℘ lb	0	0	0
Head, each	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ℘ lb	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℘ lb	0	6	0
Breast, ℘ lb	0	5	0
Head, each	0	4	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ℘ lb	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℘ lb	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	9
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	2	0
Fore do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	8	0
Fore do do	1	1	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do do	0	11	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ℘ lb	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ℘ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each	5	0	0
Do Head, ℘ lb	0	2	0
Sausages, ℘ lb	0	5	4
Bacon, ℘ lb	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7	0	0
Do Hens, each	3	14	0
Ducks, large, each	1	2	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Surat large	1	8	0
Do middling	1	4	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	1	0	0
Do do middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	4	6
Eggs, each	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls	2	8	0
Coul, ℘ doz	0	14	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	3	8
Do Butter, ℘ cup, 2 ozs	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℘ cup 2 ozs.	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ℘ lb	0	2	0
Rolong, ℘ lb	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	8	0
Aine, per candy	7	4	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ℘ lb	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ℘ lb	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	6	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do	0	6	0

GRAIN.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy	29	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ℘ cdy.	19	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	20	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy	32	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ℘ phara.	5	12	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	8	0
Do Common, do.	5	0	0
Barley (new) ℘ candy	17	0	0
Do (old) do	13	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do small do	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ℘ seer	0	0	8
Do small, do	0	0	6
Yams, white, ℘ seer	0	0	8
Do red, do	0	0	6
Onions do	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small	0	0	0
Turnips, large ℘ doz	1	8	0
do small do	0	12	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ℘ seer	0	0	6
Celery, large, each	0	0	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	6
Beet, large, do	0	1	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. red do.	0	0	0
Tomatoes, ℘ seer	0	2	0
Green Peas, do	0	2	0
French Beans, do	0	1	0
Knohl Kohl, ℘ doz	0	0	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ℘ seer	0	0	3
Do Bombay do	0	0	3
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Cucumbers, ℘ seer	0	6	0
Artichoke, do	0	0	0
Beans, double, do	0	0	9
Parsley, ℘ bundle	0	0	6
Watercresses, do	0	0	6
Roselles, ℘ seer	0	0	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Pomeloes, large, do	1	4	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Guavas, large, ℘ doz	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	1	4	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Grapes, white, ℘ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each	0	0	0
Do do small, each	0	0	0
Do Musk, large, each	0	0	0
Do do small, each	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	4	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ℘ doz	0	6	0
do sour, do	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ℘ doz	0	0	0
Do Bombay, do	1	0	0
Apple, Verona, ℘ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do	1	2	0
Figs, Poona, do	0	0	0
Grapes, Cabool, ℘ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ℘ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ℘ seer	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ℘ doz	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ℘ pair	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Surmye, large, each.	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Boni, very large, ℘ doz	1	12	0
Do large, ℘ doz	0	12	0
Goolie, large, each.	2	0	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Bhing, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Baum, large, each	0	6	0
Prawns, large, ℘ doz	1	2	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ℘ handful	0	0	6
Bumlows, ℘ score	0	1	0
Jiptee, large, do	0	[illegible]	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ℘ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumslows, ℘ doz	0	0	6

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
L A B E L S
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 11th August 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 600,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight ... 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ... 1s. 1⅝d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ... 242 Francs.
Letters of Credit ... 1s. 10½d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission. 1s. 10½d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay.
Kurrachee.
Lahore.
Hongkong.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Agra.
Shanghai.
Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 19th August 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
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